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For the Maryland Farmer,

Autumn, Stock, Artesian Wells, &c.

From beneath the Linden trees our hammock has been removed. The noisy but cheerful martins have deserted their summer home which they have enjoyed for several months, engaged in rearing their young, and with them have gone. The little wren is no longer seen or heard. The fish hawk, who has his nest in some lofty tree near his diving ground, has also gone after being with us the past five months, making friends with us, old and young. The beautiful summer coat of green is changing to its autumn red. The old hearth with its old brass hand irons, is illuminated by the burning chips of an evening fire. The fading flowers and drooping ears of corn, and the near approach of equal days and nights, all combine in giving notice that summer is over. Now is the time to prepare for long winter nights with their howling winds, cold beating rains and drifting snows, and they should be a reminder that animals, like human beings, have feelings, and suffer (no one knows how much) from these winds, snows and rain, and if they could but speak, would quickly ask their owners to give them some comfortable place to sleep in, promising in return a more faithful discharge of the duty imposed on them, not only in work, but an increase of food for man, in the way of milk and butter. In the absence of a comfortable barn or stable, with but little expense and labor, their condition could be greatly improved by a few poles and posts properly arranged and covered with coarse fodder and straw that would protect them from those cold north winds, rains and snows, and when they are fed on dry fodder and straw, an ample supply of good water should be in reach and enjoyed at proper intervals, for it is important that such food should have a mingling of water, for when taken in dry, its absorbing nature creates great thirst, and when swelled up by water often causes pain and death.

A humane farmer as well as one looking to his own interest will see the importance of making everything comfortable around him. In the absence of a near spring or pump, a convenient cistern for rain water, costing but little, with a pump in the kitchen, renders housekeeping cooking and washing far easier to our good lady, and keeps the servants in far better humor than when they have to turn out and bring water for all purposes from some distant spot. A place for dry wood and coal convenient to the kitchen costs but little and will pay in the long run, for no servant relishes the idea of seeking her fuel beneath a snow drift, hence the outlay, small as it may be, will prove a good investment. In speaking of water, do not think a dirty filthy pond, as is often seen near the barn or in the corner of some field where hogs, geese, &c. have been dropping their excrement during the summer fills the bill, but good, pure water should be provided for, and no better, cheaper and quicker way offers than an artesian well. Water obtained in this way always remains pure and sweet, as all chance of foul matter reaching it is prevented by the iron pipe which is sunk from the surface, passing the bad water and obtaining pure water from beneath a stratum of clay, which acts as an impervious cushion for the bad water above to rest upon.

The Improved Artesian Well Company, of Baltimore, which I see advertised in your columns, have put down a number in this neighborhood and the one in this village has been furnishing hundreds of gallons daily of pure, sweet water, while many

of the open wells within a short distance are entirely unfit for use, aud yet the expense, including pump ready for use, did not exceed twenty-five dollars, and was finished in less than two hours. By a circular from the company I see a number have been sunk in and near Baltimore, which are giving great satisfaction. From the great satisfaction expressed by all who are enjoying the water here, open wells are likely to be something of the past.

Nothing conduces to health more than pure air and pure water, secure these and much of the malarial trouble will no doubt disappear, as has been so thoroughly demonstrated by Dr. VanBibber, in his recent valuable article read before the medical profession in Baltimore, and which should be read by all interested in the subject.

A. P. S.

Rock Hall, Kent Co., Md., Sept. 20.

Farm Work for November.

This month almost literally closes up farm work for the year. Wheat and rye have been, or ought to have been sown, tobacco housed, and corn cut off, etc. We have now to shuck and house the corn crop, gather the root crop, etc.

Corn.

As there will necessarily be much corn this year that will be soft, owing to a variety of circumstances, there ought to be great care taken in separating the ripe and hard corn from the unripe and soft When put in bulk, will heat and spoil the whole bulk. It ought to be kept separate and fed to hogs and cattle. Thus converted into pork and beef, it will pay better than the hard corn when shelled and sent to market. Besides, there will be thereby an important income in the manure heap, both in size and value.

Tobacco.

It is a mistake planters make when they think this plant is safe after housing. It is then it requires the most attention, when coloring, and after it dries to a good or favorable color, it will change, generally for the worse, unless there is great care and attention to prevent its doing so by the planter As soon as the tobacco is cured the house should be closed except when a bright day and light winds prevail, then open all the doors and windows and thoroughly ventilate. Toward night close up. Continue this practice until Christmas, then close up for the whole time except when you have what planters call a "stripping spell," then open only such portions of the house as you desire or have the ability to strip and put in bulk, or to hang up, as suits you.

Apples.

Convert such of your apples as you cannot pick conveniently, into cider. But it will pay well to pick carefully the best, and put them in a small heap under the tree to go through their first sweat, then pack sweet, sound apples in a barrel so tight that they will not bruise by shaking; transport them to a cool cellar or open shed until you can send them to market and they will pay you well. The refuse make up into nice cider and into *apple butter*, make a large quantity and *make it well*. If you have more than you can consume, you can sell it for a good price, if you get clean new firkins with tight covers, to pack it in. It often brings a more remunerative price than does *cow butter*. Real good cider is a healthy and invigorating drink, and can be made very easily. First, get a good cider mill to work by hand, have your apples a little mellow, clean and free from decay, Grind and press, straining through a cloth As soon as it ferments add more of the same sort, until it ceases to throw off any scum. Rack it off into another clean barrel and add two pounds of mustard seed, bung tight, and you will have a bright, sparkling health giving drink for a year, provided you do not use it in excess, as too many of God's blessings are too often used, to the shame of man and detriment of the character of humanity.

Fences and Ditches.

Repair both fences and ditches, if necessary, by rebuilding the one and cleaning out the other. Ditching low grounds and higher lands that hold water, ought to be more attended to than is generally done. No money for manure is as judiciously expended, as money properly expended in draining. It often pays far better than when spent in fertilizers, for it is often the case, fertilizers are destroyed in their usefulness by the excess of water in the soil, and it is an admitted fact that a drought is more fatal to crops grown on soils which hold water, than on soils properly drained.

Roots.

Roots of all kinds should be dug and properly housed or put in kilns before frost injures them. The turnip will stand, without injury, a pretty severe bite or bites from old Jack Frost.

Firewood.

All spare time this month, when the weather does not allow other work to be done, all hands and teams should be employed in securing fire-

wood, until a wood pile is raised so high and huge against Christmas that it will be sure to last until next summer.

Materials for Composts.

Gather all the materials you can, and spread in the barnyard and cow pens

Orchards.

Orchards may be pruned and trimmed. Peach trees dug around, the worms at the root, often indicated by a gummy stuff that is seen just at the ground, must be destroyed; a dressing of ashes or lime given and the bodies washed with ashes. Soft-soap, salt and water in equal parts, or water sufficient to make the mixture sufficiently liquid to be used like whitewash. The refuse *tan* from the tanyard has been by some horticulturists used around cherry and other trees with great effect, especially where a couple of bushels of lime to fifty of tan has been mixed and allowed to remain in pie for three months. By this means, the deleterious effects of the tanic acid have been gotten rid of as the lime destroys or alters the character of the acid.

It is not too late to set out orchard trees of all sorts, and we earnestly urge every land-owner to plant trees of every sort each year. Those who have not already a good orchard should by all means begin at once and set out a large number. Do not put it off until spring, for when spring comes you will be pressed with work and then put it off until fall, and so it will go on, until you die without the blessings of an orchard.

Stock of all Kind.

The nights will now be cold and we may expect some stormy weather during this month, hence the careful farmer will be provided with warm stables or open dry sheds for all their stock to protect them at night or against storms. See that the young weanling colts and calves have a wholesome ration in their troughs under comfortable sheds, each night and morning, which will induce them to frequent these places where they will enjoy a dry and soft bed for repose. Remember that the first winter of a young animal is a critical one, insuring growth, health, vigor and perfection of form, or securing stint in size, perhaps disease that leads eventually to death, or at best, if it be living at all next spring, appears in a poor, lousy, long haired, condition, half or more starved, hide-bound and pot-bellied and a prominent candidate for buzzards, if kind nature is not brisk in furnishing an early supply of grass to act as an invigorating medicine, and at the same time, a rapid restorer of fat aud robust health, but never being able to supply the loss occasioned by the miserly, ill-judged economy under which they were sufferers during their first winter's evistence.

Hogs—See that your store hogs are kept in good order, dry and clean. Your fattening hogs should, for economical reasons, be kept like princes, clean, quiet, and fed with a variety of food, and all they can eat, with plenty of pure water, and often slight doses of sulphur and salt in their mashes, besides always access to charcoal or rotten wood—it is surprising how much of both of these they will eat while getting fat enough for slaughter.

Sheep —These should now have the best attention that they may enter the winter, healthy, strong and in prime conditton.

Milch Cows —Let them commence gradually upon their winter habits. Feed regularly, twice a day, on two quarts of mill feed and one quart of corn meal, each. If the pasture is not good, see that they have green fodder in plenty at night and a feed of pumpkins, turnip tops, or other vegetable green food in the middle of the day. give plentiful supply of cool, clean water, salt, *ad libitum*, warm stables or shelter at night, and *be gentle with them*, if you wish to make gilt edge butter to command the highest price this winter, for in *this month* all experienced housekeepers put up their prime winter butter.

Garden Work for November.

During this month little is required to be done in the garden beyond saving the crops as they mature, and manuring and trenching such beds as are of a stiff, heavy soil, intended for early spring planting and sowing.

Fruit Trees may be pruned this month.

Gooseberries and Currants.—Plant cuttings of these on a warm border and mulch. Set the cuttings, after cutting out all the eyes except three or four at the top, in rows two feet apart and six inches in the rows. Next Autumn, they will be large enough to set out in borders where they are permanently to remain.

Raspberries may be set out as long as the weather remains good.

Cabbages.—Store these and put away all the different roots, such as turnips, beets, &c., in cellars or pits, in ground that is dry and will not, from their position, let in water.

Potatoes.—Gather, bury, or put in the cellar, potatoes during this month. They should only be dug when the ground is dry and in dry weather. As it is a tedious business and takes much

time, those who have large patches ought to begin in time.

Celery.—Continue to earth up, some may be closed over so as to be blanched for use, the latter part of this month.

Endive.—Earth up the endive plants.

Culinary Herbs, such as sage, thyme, garlic, shallots, chives, horse-radish, &c., may still be set out.

Winter Spinach.—Thoroughly clean and work this nice vegetable. Thin to four inches in the rows.

Curled Kale—Serve this the same as you do the Spinach; if sown broadcast, thin it like you would turnips.

Asparagus and Strawberry Beds, if not already been dressed and fixed up for winter, do so now and follow the directions we have heretofore given for the treatmeut of these very indispensable garden beds.

Mint—Set out plants of mint in frames for winter and early spring use.

Lettuce.—Will thrive well by setting out early this month in rich beds, with a southern exposure, where they can be protected when the frosts come.

Onions.—Those designed for seed may now be set out. Though we seldom do so, and usually wait until early spring, there are many experienced gardeners, and who are successful in growing this crop, practice this system of fall planting, and contend that the seed is better and makes earlier onions.

The Roving Tariff Commission.

American farmers are daily becoming more interested in this Commission, which may lead to great good or result in immense wrong to the agriculturists. Men are becoming alive to the iniquitous burthens imposed on certain classes and avocations by the present tariff, without either reason or justice. We take the following from some of our contemporaries:

The *Rural New Yorker* in a recent issue says:—"The TariffCommission last week visited Rochester, and gave Agriculture a hearing. It is noteworthy that free trade in the total abolition of taxes on agricultural products, or some of them, was recommended here by gentlemen whose interests in home production are very large and whose advice may therefore be taken as unselfish. Mr. Hiram Sibley, the largest grower of seeds in the world, not only admitted but urged that it is not right to tax 7,000,000 seed users in this country for the benefit of 100 seed growers; and Mr. Patrick Barry took the same position substantially concerning trees and plants. With its immense agricultural resources, this government should have no fear of foreign farm products, as individuals seem not to have. In its movements up and down the States, the Tariff Commission is wisely getting at the pith of producing sentiment, and should collate a fund of testimony invaluable, from practical men who have not often been heard by law-makers."

"The manufacturers of base imitations of cheese are doing irreparable injury to American dairy interests. The Royal Agricultural Society has already suggested to the English government that if imitation cheese should be offered in that country in large quantities, it is but proper, first, that the consumer should know exactly what he is eating, and secondly, that the British farmer should be protected against a form of trade competition which will make it more difficult than ever for him to hold his own in the midst of difficulties which beset him on all sides. Our own government should insist upon the calling of adulterated goods by their right names. If a cheese is to be made of skim milk and oleomargarine, let its character be plainly stated on each package. It is most unfortunate that such goods must needs be made by avaricious persons who hope to profit by these questionable adulterations. It is still an open question whether these imitations would find ready sale if their true character was made known to consumers. since nine-tenths of the latter class have been only innocent purchasers of an adulterated article bearing the semblance of genuine cheese. It is beyond question that the fat of tainted animals can be cleansed of noxious odors and will answer as well as any other grease in making bogus cheese. No well wisher of American agriculture can object to the most stringent legislation in favor of branding every package of adulterated cheese so plainly that no innocent person shall be ignorant of its composition."—*American Cultivator.*

Our neighbor, A. J. Wedderburn, lecturer of the Virginia State Grange, in the

Southern Farm and Fireside, of October 7th, has an elaborate article on this subject. We give a few paragraphs from Mr. Wedderburn's paper:

"I say fertilizers should be made as free as possible. This is a matter in which every man in the country is interested when we consider the immense drain made annually upon the resources of American agriculture, in the shape of exports of corn, wheat, livestock, &c., all of which is rapidly carrying to other lands the richness of our virgin soil. If we are, therefore, draining our natural fertility at such a rate as to compel the use of commercial fertilizers to such an extent as to employ 90 to 100 millions of home capital, and to induce the unusual importation of an increase of 75,000 tons in a period of only five years, does it not prove rather that the owner of the soil needs *free* fertilizers, instead of taxing them for the benefit of a few manufacturers.

Speaking of the statement made recently by Hiram Sibley & Co., the great Rochester and Chicago seedsmen, and the largest seed-growers in the world, to the Tariff Commission, the *Detroit Free Press* says, editorially: "It was one of those clear, compact, comprehensible utterances which are worth reams of elaborate discussion. We commend this pithy presentation of the case to the farmers who belong to the hundred thousands whom the tariff taxes for the benefit of the hundreds."

Why we should Raise Sheep.

Statistical calculations have evolved the fact that the increase in the population of the United States has doubled once in 23 years. It is now about 18,000,000 larger than in 1860, and the natural inference is that in 1890 it will be about 64,000,000. Allowing four pounds of wool to each person it will require 256,000,000 pounds of wool to meet the requirements of the inhabitants of this country ten years hence. We are now large importers of wool, and yet we have countless acres of as good grazing lands as eyes ever looked at, with plenty of water, and climate in almost any section of the country well adapted to the raising of sheep and the cultivation of wool. The growing demands for goods of all kinds of which wool forms the component part, makes it almost compulsory that this branch of industry should be carefully matured. In worsted goods our trade is growing rapidly, and unless we get our supply of wool from our own growers, this trade must leave our shores for the more hospitable ones of England and France, where it is tenderly watched over, as it is an important source of wealth. We could and we should turn the balance of our trade argely in our favor, especially where there is so little cost attached, and the inducements are so great.—*Southern Live Stock Journal.*

Does it Pay to buy Nitrogen in Special Fertilizers.

There is quite a diversity of opinion with regard to the agricultural value of nitrogen, or its compounds, ammonia and nitric acid. Many farmers regard it as the most important part of a fertilizer. Certainly it is the most expensive element in commercial fertilizers; and in many of the special fertilizers in the market it constitutes from one-fourth to one-half the commercial value. Does it pay to expend so much for these substances, when the soil and air contain so large an amount of them? Does the addition of nitrogen in any form to a fertilizer increase the crops enough to pay for the additional cost, or can very satisfactory and much better paying crops be raised without it? These are questions of vital importance to every farmer and gardener who buys special fertilizers with which to increase his profits, and they have a very important bearing on the use and application of stable manure.

Most of the agricultural literature of the past has taught its value. Joseph Harris, in his valuable work on Manures, appears to regard nitrogen as the most important element in a manure, and with him, every crop seems to require a liberal supply of ammonia. In the recent discussion of the value of muck, in the papers, its value, as indicated by chemical analysis, seems to be based on the amount of nitrogen it contains. I formerly placed a high value on the nitrogen in a fertilizer, but several years of systematic experiments, and the study of many others, conducted in various parts of the country, under the direction of Prof. Atwater, have gradually

changed my views on this subject, until now I have arrived at the conclusion that it will seldom pay many of us to buy nitrogen in chemical fertilizers, except for experimental purposes.

The capacity of different soils for furnishing a natural supply varies, and there are some soils that seem to need their supply of nitrogen in fertilizers; but soils which need it to any great extent appear to be exceptional, and all that will often be needed, can be furnished cheaply by a light dressing of stable manure, or by turning under an occasional clover crop.

As potatoes appear to be more generally helped by the addition of nitrogenous manures than almost any other crop, it is well to give them a dressing of stable manure, spread on with super-phosphate and potash in the drill, while corn may be most cheeply grown with only dissolved boneblack and muriate of potash.

These are not hasty conclusions on my part for I have been slow in arriving at them. Although for several years it has appeared to me as if my crops could get the larger part of their nitrogen from natural sonrces, yet I have never dared to risk a crop without a partial supply of nitrogen in the fertilizer, except on small plots for experiment. But in the future unless I receive new light upon this subject, I shall buy only inorganic or saline elements, in my commercial fertilizers, like super-phosphate, potash, lime and magnesia, depending on what little stable manure I make and the natural sources for ammonia. For these reasons dissolved black bone and muriate potash, which I buy largely, are much cheaper for me than stable manure, which I never buy.

The soil and air contain a great amount of ammonia and nitric acid, and while our growing crops are drawing on the supply in the soil, the rains are continually bringing down a fresh supply from the air. Nitrogenous manures are stimulated to plant growth as well as an element of plant food. All fairly retentive soils furnish a greater or less supply, usually enough for all practical purposes. The addition of a large amount is often positively injurious, producing a fleshy growth of foliage, without much substance, and diminishing the yield of grain, roots or fruit. Many people are deceived in this way, judging that it increases the crop largely, because it makes it look so luxuriant, while, if they resorted to the scales—the only sure test, they would be surprised at how little weight of crop they had.

Out of a great many experiments which I have made, I have never known the addition of nitrogen to a fertilizer to increase the crop so much as increased the cost, with possibly one exception, on potatoes, and that may possibly have been owing to some other cause. Last season I had about forty experimental plots in corn, potatoes and cucumbers, including Prof. Atwater's special nitrogen set, on corn, which I am repeating with potatoes on the same plots this year; but in no instance did the addition of nitrogenous substances increase the crop enough to pay for their additional cost. J. W. PIERCE.

In New England Farmer, April, 1882.

New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

GENEVA, N. Y., September, 23, 1882.

BULLETIN NO. X.

A few days more from frost and the *soja bean* will have ripened its seed. This plant still carries out its early promise as a heavy yielding bean and a plant which might furnish abundance of foliage. I know of no more promising thing among seed novelties. A. G. Willey, of Tennessee, who has read our bulletins, writes us that when the dry soja beans are cooked they must be soaked over night, otherwise they will be hard, cook them as much as you will, and that when cooked, even after soaking, they are not soft like the navy bean, yet soft enough to eat, and very sweet and nice. Stock also eat them readily.

The subject of improving seed is not only an important one to consider, but it is also a possible direction in which the Station can act to advantage. To improve a wheat to the point already attained by the *Hallett pedigree wheat* of England, and then the distribution of this seed to our more energetic farmers would, in itself,, bring advantage to the State. We are endeavoring to make a beginning and have initiated a process of selection by which we hope in the course of time to achieve some success. We are indebted to friends for the gift of single heads of wheat, selected for their superiority, and also to other gentle-

men for the gift of seed in larger quantities. We think as farmers become better acquainted with the Station and its work, that many of them will be mindful to aid the Station in this direction, not only through the gift of small quantities of seed which appears to them of superior promise, but also in co-operating in these attempts. The Station will gladly give the data under which seed may be improved and the grower thereof may be benefitted. Perhaps a quotation from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Cie.'s book, entitled 'Les Meilleurs Bles,' may not be without interest as showing how results have been obtained. Under the head of Hallett's Pedigree Wheat they say, "In 1857 Maj. Hallett of Manor House, Brighton, wishing to make trial upon wheat of the same process of selection of parents which has already given such marvelous results in the improvement of our animals, chose from his field two heads, the finest that he could obtain. He planted the seed one by one, and chose from the product the stool which gave the finest heads. The same choice was made from the product obtained from these heads,and this repeated the third year. Thus was created the race called Pedigree, which has been so promptly appreciated and sought after by farmers." Cereals improved by this system of Hallet's have now been cultivated in more than forty different countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia, with complete success everywhere, so far as reports have been received. A parcel of pedigree wheat taken to Western Australia after 1862, where the average crop was 10 bushels to the acre, produced from 29 to 35 bushels. In 1881 the same wheat, or its descendants, produced in New Zealand 72 bushels, and a similar return—72 bushels to the acre—was reported of three acres in England in 1876. Hallett wheat withstood the frosts of 1875 and 1876 in Belgium. In India the governor of Bombay in 1877 reported the crop from the pedigree seed as fifty per cent. better in quality than that produced from the best other seed which could be obtained. This wheat has been reported as having given 72 heads to a stool, and 113 grains in the largest ear; 90 ears to the stool and 132 grains on a single head; 105 heads on a single plant, containing more than 8,000 kernels, etc.

Equally good results have been reported in favor of pedigree barley and pedigree oats. The importance of this subject to the farmer will be our excuse for going outside the Station data in our reports.—E. Lewis Sturtevant, M. D., Director.

Pasture Grasses.

Pastures should not consist of one kind of grass only, because (1) stock prefer a variety, going from one to the other, thus keeping their appetites whetted; (2) because the grasses having different periods at which they mature, one kind having past its best stage, another comes to its best and takes its place, and (3) because grasses vary in the degree of standing wet and drouth, hence, if one sort is injured by vicissitudes of the weather, another may be to an equal degree benefited. It should be more the practice to stimulate pastures with special manures. This is as necessary a thing to do as to feed a particular animal freely because it is falling off in flesh. Among the best stimulants to tardy growing grass is nitrate of soda; and this may be used freely on pastures without great outlay, and with profit and beneficial results.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The Effect of a Good Silo.

Last year I built a silo of 200 tons capacity, wholly of stone and Rosendale cement, with a frame and roof for cover. It is a good one (I believe in no other;) no water can get in; no sap from the corn can get out, as so many complain of when their silos are not half built, or made from stale cement, or any poor material. On account of the long extended drouth in this part of New Jersey, I was able to scrape together of good, bad and indifferent, half-dried, wilted, grown and half-grown corn, some 30 tons of ensilage after cured. This, however, was enough to satisfy my mind on this subject, if there had even been any doubts. I used it as food for cows 110 days continuously, until all was fed out. Within a week from the time we began feeding hay, and though with an addition of grain, the cows lost at least 25 per cent. of milk; the cream did not make as much butter, and the butter was not of as good color or flavor. During the time of feeding ensilage we were unable to discover any other than the most satisfactory taste to milk, cream or

butter. The cows were in the most perfect state of health, and kept in fine condition.

I raised a Jersey calf dropped in September, which had all it wanted of ensilage, and I will show it any day beside any man's calf six months older. I fed for 90 days eight Western steers, which averaged a gain of over 1½ pounds per day. The ration for cows and oxen was 22 pounds of ensilage morning and night, and 15 pounds of cut cornstalks at noon. The cows had three quarts of cornmeal and two quarts of wheat bran per day, and the steers had four quarts of cornmeal for 45 days, and five quarts for the last 45 days. Our success with the steers quite astonished my neighbors, who feed in the old way. The butcher says the cattle slaughtered well, and the meat was remarkably fine, and gave him every satisfaction. The use of poor ensilage, made from corn half ripe, or frost-bitten, I have reason for believing, would not give such satisfactory results. I am one who believes that to make good ensilage the corn should be cut at the right time, cut the right length, put away in a good silo, and covered over nicely, and well and thoroughly weighted down.— *W. W. M., in Country Gentleman.*

Useful Play of Students.

The disproportion between the prime cost of the very simple and often worthless patent nostrums sold extensively and the selling price of the same articles is illustrated by the following statement of results obtained by the sophomore class in the Michigan State Agricultural College:—

1. Coaline.—Eight ounces of sal soda (carbonate of soda) in a gallon of water, with a few drops of nitro-bensol to give it an agreeable odor. Costs 3 cents a gallon; retail price 40 cents.

2. Silver Plating Fluid.—An ounce vial of solution of nitrate of mercury, which will form a temporary silvery coating when rubbed on brass, copper, or silver, which speedily tarnishes when exposed to the air. Cost 3 cents; retail price 50 cents.

3. Nickel plating fluid is the same as 2, except that a little nitrate of copper and nitrate of nickel are added to the solution of nitrate of mercury. Cost 3 cents; retail price 50 to 75 cents.

4. Fire test powders, to prevent explosions in kerosene lamps, the breaking of lamps and chimneys, and the danger of burning from the use of low-grade oil.— These are pill-boxes containing one or two ounces of common salt, colored with aniline red. Cost 1 cent a box; retail price 60 cents, or two for a dollar.

5. Fire-proof powder from Wisconsin is water-lime. Cost ½ cent; retail price not known.

6. Silver Polish. — Pill-box filled with water-lime. Cost ½ cent; retail price 25 cents.

9. Ozone.—A package of about one-half pound weight, consisting of pulverized sulphur, colored with lamp-black and scented with oil of cinnamon. Cost 4 cents; retail price $2.

8. Spear's Preservative Fluid consists of one ounce of bisulphite of soda dissolved in a pint of water. Cost 5 cents; retail price $1.50.

9. Marie Fontaine's Moth and Freckle Cure.—"For external use only. Put the contents of this package into an eight ounce bottle, and then fill with rain water." The package contains 32 grains of corrosive sublimate, or mercuric chloride. Cost ½ cent; retail price 50 cents.

Interesting Statistics.

Fifty years ago the capital invested in cotton factories was $40,000,000, and the amount of cotton used was 77,759,316 lbs.; to-day the capital is $225,000,000 and the material used 793,240,500 pounds. Forty years ago the woolen factories used 50,808,524 pounds of wool, turning out products worth $20,696,699. In 1880, 187,616,605 pounds of wool were manufactured into articles worth $234,587,671. In the last ten years our silk products have increased from a value of $12,210,662 to $34,410,462. Fifty years ago there were but few tanneries and no shoe factories. In 1870, 4,237 tanneries, using 9,000,000 hides and 9,664,000 skins, produced leather worth $86,169,383; while the 3,151 shoe factories turned out articles worth $146,704,000. In 1830 the yield of the iron furnaces was 165,000 tons; in 1880 that of iron and steel works was 7,265,000 tons, worth $296,557,685. In but twenty years the capital employed in making machinery has increased from $15,000,000 to $40,000,000, and the annual product is worth $20,000,000. In 1810 the value of paper made in the United States was $2,000,000; in 1870 it was $50,842,445.

The aggregate annual product of the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States is now more than $6,000,000,000. Of this vast product, less than $200,000,000 are exported.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Using Special Fertilizers.

It is very well said that no kind of occupation or business requires so varied and extensive knowledge as that of agriculture. Nor is knowledge all that is necessary, the very best judgment must be brought into exercise to provide for the variation of results that will be affected by a variation of conditions. And perhaps nowhere is this better illustrated than in the case of the use of special fertilizers. Even with the most careful chemical analysis of a fertilizer, it must be left for the soil to give expression as to what its wants actually are.

A soil may contain important manurial elements, which are so combined with other substances as to be difficult of use by the growing plant, and all that is required is the use of some chemical that will render it available as plant food.

It is very frequently the case that sulphate of lime (gypsum) is used with the most satisfactory results; yet cases occur in which the reverse is the case. Such an instance occurred in the experience of a member of the Columbia Conn. Farmers' Club. His soil was a moist loam, and in planting potatoes a trial was made to test the relative value of some different fertilizers, and among others, gypsum, which is often employed with the best results. Without going into the details of the case, it is enough for the purposes of this article to say that the seed was planted with the different fertilizers in rows, with some without anything, and at the time of harvest, singularly enough, these rows in which the gypsum had been used were actually poorer and yielded less than where nothing had been used.

Take another case; ashes have always been looked upon with much favor and been largely employed in some sections of the country. In Fairfield county, Conn. are fields that were once almost barren, but which, by the use of large quantities of ashes have been rendered highly productive for pasturage, furnishing large quantities of luxuriant feed.

In fact, they have been looked upon as important elements of success in the economy of the farm; but recently it appears that even ashes in some localities are inefficient.

A very marked instance of this character occurs in the case of John S. Twells, of Woodbury, N. J., who has used unleached hard wood ashes alone and with kainit and other potash compounds, and found them to be positively injurious to cultivated grasses, because of their replacing the grasses with sorrel. Mr. Twells relates the case of spreading upon a lawn of beautiful green sod, unleached ashes, when it at once gave way to weeds and sorrel, and the grass sod was only restored by hauling on fresh soil and manures. He also reports a great injury to one potato crop, and the entire destruction of another by the use of kainit. This occurred upon a productive sandy loam.

A gentleman who used quinnipial phosphate upon onions, says that it was an actual injury to the crop; and another, that upon his soil he would not spread it if it were delivered upon his land for nothing.

With such cases as these cited, every farmer must see the necessity of experimenting for himself, and that, too, upon a small scale, before he enters largely into the use of an article that is a stranger to his soil.

It is not always best to invest largely in any particular compound, because it possesses an actually high *ammoniacal* value, because at the same time its *agricultural* value, which is the one that interests the farmer, may be correspondingly low. Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good.

WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

Columbia, Conn.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Fall or Spring Plowing.

This is an important matter, and now is the season of the year to test it. The subject has been considerably discussed by a farmers' club, in the State of New York, and the discussion is published in the Elmira paper, from which I make some extracts, that may interest Maryland farmers. You know that my own views are in favor of fall plowing, in most cases, as much as possible; and proved to be best, as well from experience as from considerable observation.

"President McCann—I have a field, old sod no longer useful, that I want to plant to corn next season and would like to plow it this fall, unless some member can show me that it would be better to turn the sod next spring. I may explain the situation by saying that the grass roots have been eaten by worms so great patches of sod can be lifted off. That spoils the field for meadow. The soil is like most of our upland, largely clayey. Fall plowing, and spring cultivating, give a warmer seed bed, so the seed comes quicker. Still, after what has been said, I am quite willing to put my plan to the test, and will accept Mr. Harris's suggestion to try both ways, inasmuch as I recognize the force of practical lessons.

G. W. Harris—A good way for Pres't McCann is to try both fall and spring plowing in the field he has brought to our consideration.

A. H. Griffin—President McCann knows, of course, that the usual practice is to turn sod in spring when the land is to be planted to corn. Farmers should learn to do their fall plowing earlier to get the full benefit of it. I should prefer plowing in August to very late fall plowing, as the practice is. Early plowing destroys weeds—a very great advantage—while late plowing does not.

J. W. Hathorn—When sod is infested with worms I prefer fall plowing, because the freezing that follows is likely to destroy the worm.

N. Griffin—Sod infested with wire-worms, I think, should not be plowed in the fall if corn is to be planted.

W. A. Armstrong—That is my view if cut-worms are feared. My fields have never been troubled with wire-worms. All things considered I think there is no advantage in fall plowing for corn, when sod is the condition.

J. W. Hathorn—When heavy soils in sod are plowed late in fall, with the furrows running down the descent, drainage is secured. Such land is apt to be wet.

G. E. Harris—Why does seed come quicker on fall plowed land?

President McCann—Because the sun has warmed it more, I suppose. We know oats do come quicker, as I have said, and I may suppose that corn will.

W. A. Armstrong—Let me suggest another reason for the earlier germination of seeds on fall plowed land. It is the finer condition of the surface soil, especially in heavy land. Frost pulverizes lumps, or it at least aids their reduction, so that harrowing brings them to a tilth in which seeds find the most favorable condition for germination. I believe that is all there is of this supposed greater warmth. When land is plowed just before it is to be locked by frost, it will be held loose until a general break—perhaps until spring. That is the condition to give the greatest advantage. Frost reduces clods by its expansive power. Is takes the smallest and the largest lumps and expands them, thus destroying cohesion. so when frost leaves they fall into fragments or into finely pulverized soil. So reduced they are fit for use. Frost in this sense performs the same work we seek to accomplish by plowing and harrowing. The more we can get of it the butter, hence the wisdom of late plowing, for it the soil freshly loosened it will penetrate deeper and do more work than in a compact soil."

There is no one operation in farming more advantageous and that pays better than thorough pulverization of the soil; for no part of the ground can benefit the crop unless it is finely comminuted so as to be dissolved for the use of the plant; and the more completely it is pulverized the longer it will continue fertile, for continuous crop; hence, plowing, harrowing, rolling and freezing must prove beneficial always.

D. S. C.

What Manure Loses by Heating.

An exchange says:—It is not always true that a pile of manure steaming with heat and smelling strongly is losing ammonia. Ammonia is a very volatile and pungent gas, and might be known by its peculiar scent, which is freely given off by close, ill-ventilated horse stables, or by the coat of ill-cleaned horses. But it is not often that this peculiar scent escapes from manure heaps; on the contrary, it is a more disagreeable odor, similar to that of rotten eggs, This is sulphureted hydrogen, and not ammonia, and occasions no loss to manure except the sulphur. If, in making a manure pile, some plaster is mixed in the heap, all the ammonia will be caught and held by it, and all water contained in the manure will also contain a large quantity (700 times its bulk)of it, and will not give it off at a heat that can be raised in a manure pile. If the manure is left to heat and get dry and "fire fang," or slowly burn to a white, light stuff, then the ammonia is lost and the manure seriously injured.

THE DAIRY.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Lard Cheese.

In a recent *Maryland Farmer* I referred to the manufacture of lard cheese in this country, and the printer interpreted it *hard* cheese, a shot not very wide of the mark either, and much closer the original than many of the "free translations" one often meets with. Well, the printer has my thanks, for it gives me a text to tell how vast quantities of skimmed milk is made into fair looking cheese and often sold to to the unsuspicious customer for cream cheese. There is no doubt but this variety of cheese making is upon the increase; and so extensive has this manufacture become that its suppression by law is improbable, and like bogus butter, the most the dairyman can hope is, to compel it to be branded and put upon the market for what it actually is, and thus enable the consumer to select from the genuine and "doctored" article.

It now seems that butter is, and will for some time continue to be the most paying feature of dairying, and so a large amount of skim milk is left upon the hands of the dairyman. It is a problem that can be demonstrated that skim milk has a feeding value far greater than for cheese making purposes, but the inventive skill of the Yankee has been brought to bear, and an "artificial cream" has been brought into existence, which, if mixed with this denuded milk, will make a fair present use cheese; and science may yet give it keeping qualities that shall again enhance its value.

To make this "cream," a machine is needed that is capable of being rapidly whirled, so as to most thoroughly agitate the contents of the cylinder. In brief, the machine is an upright cylinder about six inches in diameter, 20 inches long, and its interior walls covered by at least 50,000 points or minute projections. By a shafting and the like, this cylinder is made to revolve at the rate of 3,000 times to the minute. Just above this cylinder is two small cans, the one containing lard heated to 130°, and the other containing skim milk, the formula being about one pound of lard to three pounds of milk. The machine being put in motion the lard and milk are conducted into it by tubes, and the rapid motion, aided as it is by these interior points, thoroughly divides the lard, and the the milk being thoroughly skimmed to deprive it of the butter globules is thus largely composed of casein, has an affinity for the lard and completely coats these oily globules, making what is known as an emulsified or artificial cream, and as it comes from the cylinder it resembles whipped cream, and when added to the milk in the vats, readily mingles with it, and if allowed to stand will rise like genuine cream.

In this style of churn it is important that all of the original cream be removed from the milk, for there is some *difference* between milk cream and lard cream, and they do not unite readily so that the best cheese is made from the most thoroughly skimmed milk. Then again, poor or rancid lard can not be used for making cream for the "off flavor" of the lard by its chemical uniting with the elements of the milk is intensified, so that only the freshest and best of kettle rendered lard can be used if an imitation cream cheese is attempted.

In making cheese 1½ lbs. of this lard cheese is added to each one hundred pounds of skim milk, and is thoroughly incorporated before adding the rennet. The milk is set at a somewhat higher temperature than for "full milk," about 90° being the point. In setting, the extract of rennet is preferred to the common soaked stomach, and about 4 oz. of fluid extract is used to each 1,000 lbs. of milk, or even more; as it is distributed coagulation shall take place in not less than fifteen minutes. Beyond this point the process does not differ in any material respect from that usually observed in manufacture.

The great gain claimed for lard cheese is that four pounds of butter can be taken off from each one hundred pounds of milk. Then by adding the buttermilk, about 12½ per cent., and 1½ pounds of lard cream, 9 pounds of very good cheese is obtained. To make up the skim milk only about 8 pounds of very poor cheese would result, worth probably about 4 cents per pound, but by the other process the result is 9 pounds of 8 to 10 cent cheese. This may be true to the letter, and if sold as lard cheese no harm may result, but disguised and sold for full stock cheese, sooner or later buries friend and foe alike in ruin.

Ohio, Oct., 1882. J. G.

Artificial against Natural Dairy Products.

Can any one tell what dairying is drifting to? We hear of all sorts of queer monstrosities from lard cheese to cotton oil butter. No man knows what he eats if he buys it. Simulation is the spirit of the age, and no end of science and skill is employed to deceive. A clever imitation is what men prefer to produce, and the public are led to devour. The simplicity of genuineness is out of the running, as things go in the world. The public must eat what is given them and ask no questions. The oleomargarine men have done a terrible lot of mischief, and offal is the god whom they delight to honor and exalt. At all points they aim to circumvent the dairymen and swindle the public.

The taste of the people is degraded by sham butter and cheese, which seems to be real. Mens stomachs now-a-days are sepulchres for strange abominations which they ignorantly rather than innocently swallow. This sort of thing is leading them they know not whither, and posterity will pay the piper. It is no longer that which cometh out of, but that which goeth into the mouth, that defiles. Meats and drinks of many kinds are not what they pretend to be, and there is a good deal of "tricks that are dark" in what passes for dairy goods.

Whose fault is this? Well, in a great part, the dairymen's for they have spoiled good milk. They have given an opening for the shoddy men of the dairy, who are growing rich out of offal. The law complacently lets men sell what they like, and the sham is often enough better than the real one. Shoddy sells well enough to be carefully made, and so the makers of counterfeit butter and cheese do flourish. Dairymen who make inferior butter and cheese, no matter how real the goods may be, are out of the running entirely. If only the palate of the public be suited, it matters not if the article be real or pretended, so careless dairymen can hardly "make ends meet and tie." But one thing is clear, the makers of really first class cheese and butter can hold their own, and will hold their own against all the nefarious stuff that is made in any and in every country. A weeding out process is going on, and goods which are mere simulations will take the place so long occupied by the products of milk that was spoiled. If, then, the oleomargarine business, the melted tallow and other less creditable things shall result in bringing about a thorough reform in dairy methods, we shall have reason after all to be grateful to men for whom few of us entertain feelings that approach to respect or affection. But let the public have fair protection, let them know what they buy, then the dairymen will win—if they want to—and if they dont the fault is their own.

Prof. J. P. SHELDON.

Salad Oil in Creameries.

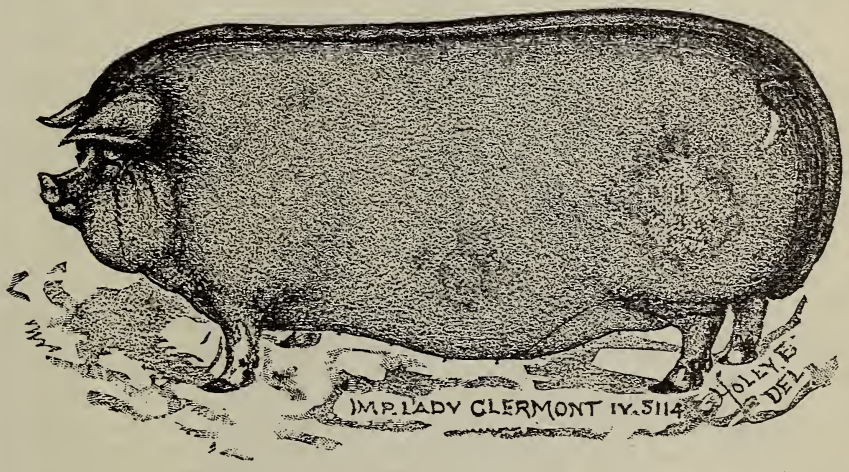
Instead of enriching skimmed milk with lard or oleomargarine, salad oil has been tried and found to work well. Mr. Brown, the manager, says the curds manipulate very nicely when enriched with the oil and it is thought that this oil can be successfully used instead of oleomargarine or lard in the manufacture of imitation cheese.

It may not be generally known that a very large proportion of the salad oil now in use for the table, in the United States, is not, as many suppose, the oil of the olive but is nothing more than cotton seed oil, doubly refined. To such perfection has this system of refining the cotton seed oil been carried that salad oil from cotton seed cannot well be distinguished from table oil from the olive, and hence the introduction of cotton seed salad oil has become general. The profit reaped on this article as retailed in the shops is very large. Refined cotton seed oil, put up in bottles for table use and sold as olive oil, brings $1.00 per pint, while the same kind of oil, in all respects as fine in flavor and quality, can be purchased from the refiners at 56 cents per gallon.

As this refined cotton seed oil is now much cheaper than lard or oleomargarine, there will be an effort made to introduce this kind of oil for enriching skim milk, and the proprietors of this new process for emulsifying skim milk and fat, say that the objections urged against lard and oleomargarine when used in cheese making, cannot apply to fine table oil of vegetable origin.—*Exchange.*

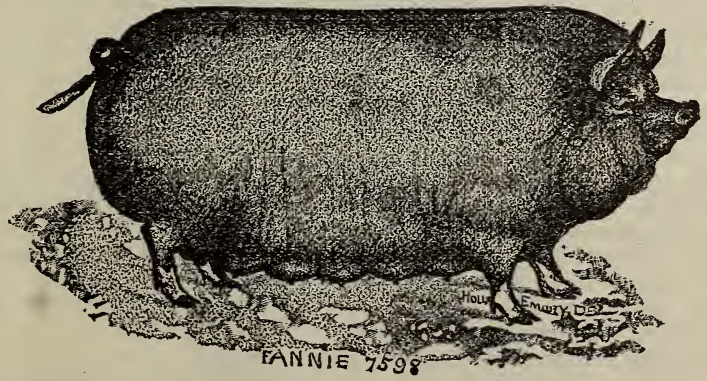
LIVE STOCK REGISTER.

We give our readers two more portraits of specimens of the famous herd of Berkshires, belonging to E. B. Emory, Esq., of Centreville, Md., and forming a part of the stock attractions of his "Poplar Grove" farm.



Imported Lady Clermont IV, 5114, was farrowed September 26, 1877, Bred by Lord Clermont, Ravensdale Park, Ireland. Lady Clermont won first prize at the Royal Show of Ireland, at Dublin, in April, 1877, and was one of the first prize pen of three at that show. First prize at Northern Counties' Show, at Belfast, June, 1877. 1st prize at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Liverpool, July, 1877. 1st prize at Ontario Provincial Fair, (the Royal Show of Canada,) at London, 1877. 1st prize for best imported yearling sow, at London. 1st prize in sweepstakes pen of three. First prize in the herd which won the Prince of Wales prize, at London. Lady Clermont thus won eight first prizes at the leading shows of the world and never been beaten.

Her owner says:—"Imported Lady Clermont IV is a sow of wonderful hams, sides and back, and stands upon very short legs. She certainly possesses more first class points than any sow I know of and fully transmits the excellent qualities of her ancestors to produce."



This fine sow, *Fannie*, was farrowed June 17, 1881. Bred by E. B. Emory and sired by Lord Easton, 3417, bred by A. M. Fulford, Esq., Belair, Md.

Lord Easton 3417, a very superior boar,

having a particularly fine ham, was by Smythe DeWitt, 1483: bred by Heber Humphrey, England. His dam, Clio 7076, by Robin Hood, 3rd 2117, by Imp. Robin Hood, sold by T. S. Cooper, at $1,400 cash, speaks of his excellence and his Sambo cross brings weight, they weighing as high as 700 and 1000 pounds.

SHEEP.

They are great foragers, and weeds, leaves, and even stubble enter into their bill of fare. They equal the goat in that respect.

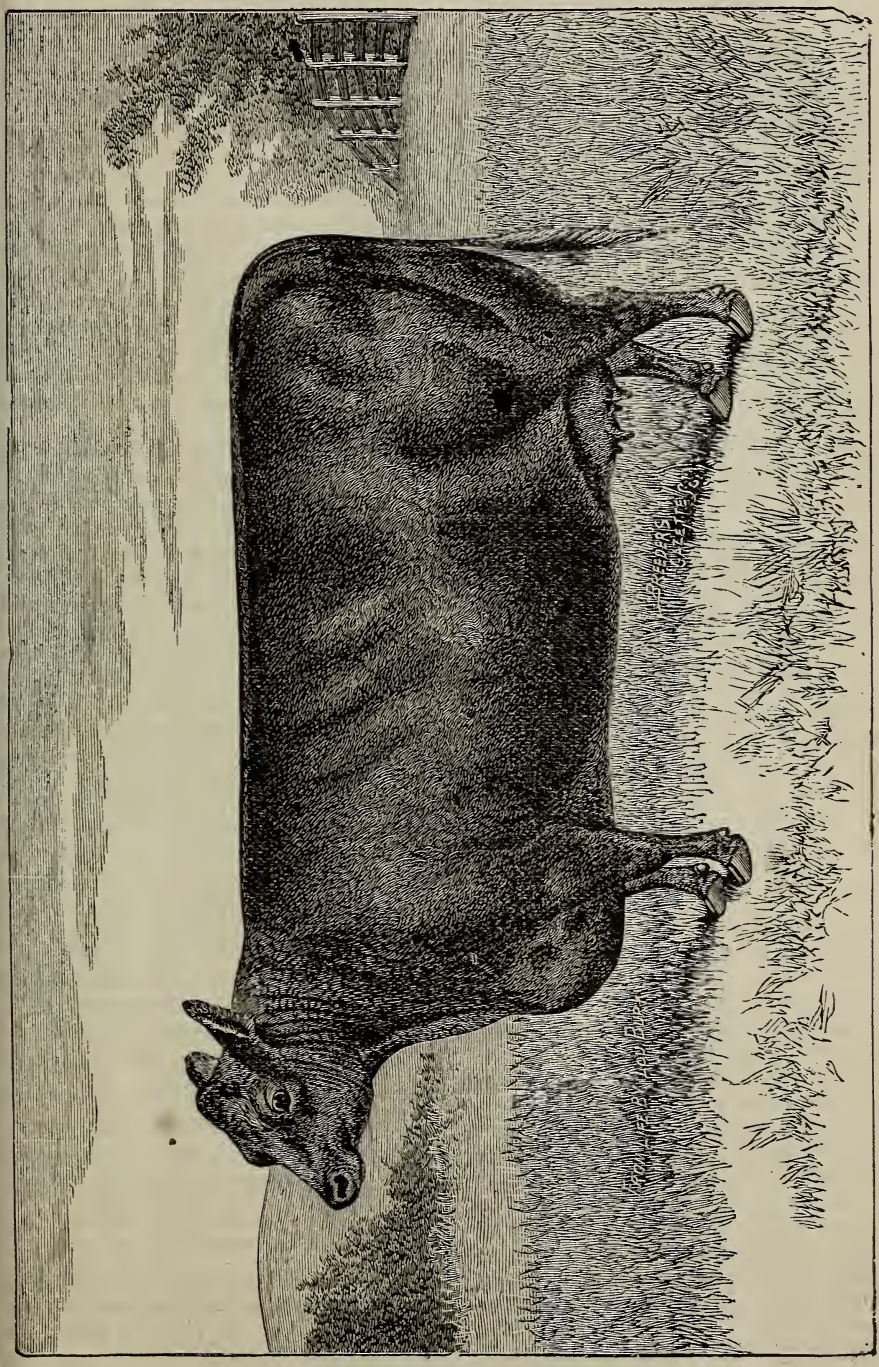
It is said that foot-rot and other diseases to which sheep are subject occur much less often among flocks which are pastured on rather rough ground,and particularly where they have to climb hills to get their grazing. In Scotland, the great sheep country of Europe, the sheep are always found in greatest numbers among the mountain ranges. The famous Southdowns also have a rough country to pasture on, upon the steep, rugged chalk hills of the South of England.

England has now been in cultivation for more than 1,000 years, yet by intellectual farming the soil is still made to produce more per acre than many farms in this country, which less than 100 years ago were covered with a very good forest. A great many farmers will argue that they have no money with which to purchase fertilizers, and that their barn-yard does not begin to supply the quantity. To them we can say, do like our cousins across the water: have a flock of sheep, and let them manure the land. To accomplish this end, more wicker hurdles must be provided, so that lots large enough to contain the sheep can be enclosed, and the sheep kept in hand. Sow turnip or some other seed which will grow on comparatively poor land, that the sheep may have some pasturage.

When this is done and the crop begins to grow, divide off a portion with the hurdles, place the sheep inside, and while eating off the crop, their droppings will be deposited on the land. Continue moving the lot from one place to another until the entire field has been gone over. If the land is very poor, this mode of treatment should be kept up at least two years; then in the spring plant wheat or oats, to be followed as soon as harvested by another turnip sowing, which is to be fed to the sheep in the same manner as described above, and thus raise two crops, one for the master and the other for the sheep. The animals will improve in wool growing qualities, increase in numbers, and to the supply of manure, and all the while enriching the owner. There is no better manure than sheep droppings, and by following the above mode of sowing and applying it, marked benefits will result in a short time. The inevitable law of nature to return something for what is taken away, must be adhered to.—*Southern Industries.* Nashville, Tenn.

Grubs in Sheep.

Grubs in the nasal cavities of sheep are invariably to be attributed to the working of the gad-fly. They deposit their ova within the interior of the nostrils, causing the sheep much pain and annoyance. After a short time the ova bring forth parasites in the larvæ state, which when capable of exercising an independent existence, undergo the same evolution as the bot parasite, they burrow deep in the ground and finally become metamorphosed into the gad-fly. With a view of preventing the attacks of the gad-fly some farmers smear the noses of their sheep with tar. Others plow up a piece of land where the sheep are pastured, into which they thrust their noses, and thus for the time being baffle the attack of the gad-fly. It is not considered prudent to attempt, either by mechanical or medicinal means, to dislodge the remedy might prove worse than the disease. When the ova have arrived at maturity, the sheep themselves aid in the dislodgment by acts of snorting, sneezing and coughing.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*



IMPORTED POLLED ANGUS OR ABERDEEN COW, VINE 2d.
Property of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, P. Q., Canada.

WE are enabled to give, through the the curtesy of the *Breeders' Gazette*, of Chicago, Ill., a capital stock breeder's weekly journal, a correct likeness of a leading member of the Aberdeen breed of cattle, showing the marked characteristics of this great beef breed which is just now growing rapidly into favor with American breeders.

In the *Breeders' Gazette* of September, 14th, ultimo, we find the following notice of the editor's visit to Mr. Cochrane, in which he speaks of the subject of our picture:—

"Among those who have been the first to see the drift of popular favor and to appreciate the merits of this breed is Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, P. Q., Canada, long so prominent in the councils of American short-horn breeders, and whose 'Dukes and Duchesses of Hillhurst' have sold for so many cool thousands. Mr. Cochrane, it will be remembered, is now the principal stockholder in an immense cattle ranche in the British territory directly north of Montana, and is also interested in several extensive ranches in our own territories. Among the first shipments of cattle to the Bow River Range, of the Cochrane Ranche Company, were a lot of polled Angus bulls, along with a lot of Herefords and Short-horns. His experience with this first venture was such that he does not hesitate to place the black hornless cattle at the very head of the list, and his company now have in quarantine at Quebec, a large number of bulls of this breed, which will be sent out early next spring.

During our recent visit to Canada we availed ourself of the opportunity to look over the famous Hillhurst farm of Mr. Cochrane, and to interview the proprietor as to his preferences among the beef breeds. In answer to an inquiry which was designed to draw out his views as to the comparative merits of the Angus, Herefords and Short-horns, he said that he had no hesitation in placing both the Angus and Hereford above the Short-horn, in adaptation to the condition of life to which cattle on our western plains are subjected, and of the two he greatly preferred the blacks, believing them to be the hardier race, judged by his own experience. He is, however, still a believer in the superiority of the Short-horns as the cattle for the general farmer who has good barns, good pasture and good corn, and wants to produce milk, butter and beef.

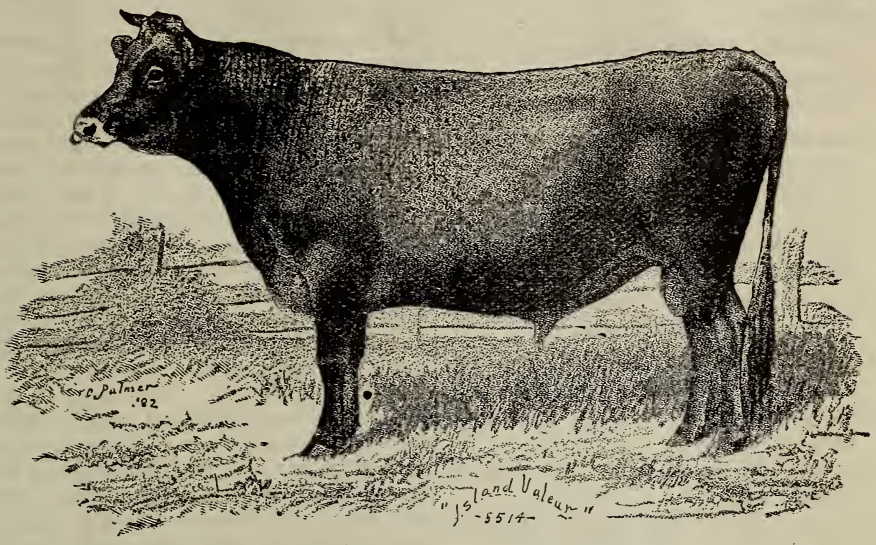
* * * * *

"At the time of our visit, Mr. Cochrane had on his farm, cattle as follows:—Polled Angus 114, Herefords 115, Short-horns 63, Jerseys 19 and Ayrshires 4. The pride of his herd is Paris 3d, an Angus bull, dropped March, 1880, bred by Mr. W. McCombie; got by Paris (one of the famous group of six prize winners as the Paris Exposition) out of Prosperine, (first prize winner at the "Royal Northern," and second at the "Highland," at Dumfries in 1878,) by Bachelor, 690. Paris 3d is well worthy of his prize winning lineage, and was himself a winner of first prize at the "Royal Northern," at Aberdeen, and the "Highland" at Stirling, last year, in a strong class of yearling bulls.

Among the most noticeable cows is Vine 2d, whose picture appears on the preceding page; and she is certainly one of the most symmetrically formed cows we ever looked at; as smooth and round, almost, as if turned out from a lathe, low, long, deep-fleshed and level, with back, loin and hind-quarters all that could be wished, she may well serve as the model from which an artist might paint the ideal polled Angus cow. She has a bull calf that was dropped in January last, and both cow and calf will be in Mr. Cochrane's sale, which occurs at Dexter Park, Chicago, November 22nd. This cow was bred by G. Hamilton, Esq., Skene, but was purchased from the Earl of Southesk for Mr. Cochrane. She was calved in May, 1877, got by his Lordship, 838, dam Vine of Auchossan 1898, by Duke of Perth, 357; 2d dam Violet 929 by President, 354. She was one of a pair of yearlings that were placed second at the "Royal Northern" in 1878, and was first at the Angus Society's Show at Dundee last year.

We hope before long to give our readers life-like pictures of the Aberdeen cattle, lately imported by Mr. Whitridge of Baltimore, which have attracted so much attention, and gained first premiums at the cattle shows in Maryland this year.

The last pure Duchess cow was lately sent to the butcher in England. The Duchesses, as bred by Thomas Bates, we believe are now entirely extinct.



The Jerseys at the Baltimore County Fair.

There being no State fair in Maryland this year and the number of gentlemen engaged in breeding the Jersey cow in Baltimore county being desirous to compare the growth of their respective herds, not only from accretion by birth, but by the number of high priced animals purchased within the last year, they were out in force at the county fair.

Among the Exhibitors in this class being Mr. S. M. Shoemaker's Burnside herd, comprising animals purchased at the highest figures ever paid for Jerseys, and composed the herd that won sweepstakes at the New Jersey State Fair, in September; the Chatsworth herd, of Mr. Andrew Banks; the Hampton herd, of Mr. John Ridgley; The Windsor herd, of Messrs. Watts & Seth, including the cow, Value 2d, who has the largest weekly butter record (24 lbs. 3 oz.) of any living Jersey cow, and the bull that heads this article; the Stoneleigh herd, of Mr. F. VonKopff; the Labyrinth herd, of Messrs Clarke & Jones; the Prospect herd of Mr. John E. Phillips, and the Glenmore herd of Mr. Robert Moore, besides the celebrated cow Valma Hoffman and two of her daughters, the property of Mr. S. T. Earle of Queen Anne's county.

The display as a whole was a demonstration of the fact that Maryland can show Jersey cattle equal, if not superior, to any State in the Union. New Jersey has long been noted for the number and excellence of its Jersey cattle, and yet the sweepstakes bull, sweepstakes cow and sweepstakes herd of their late State fair were over in Maryland, and yet these in turn were beaten in Baltimore county, which shows that we have two bu ls, two cows and two herds better than any shown in New Jersey.

The prizes were awarded by two gentlemen who stood high in the Jersey world: Mr. Richard Goodman, Jr. of Lenox, Mass., and Dr. H. M. Howe, of Bristol, R. I. The time these gentlemen devoted to their work and the careful examination given to each animal, showed that in no case did the winner have an easy victory.

We learn a misunderstanding occurred in regard to the third judge, and a written protest was entered, asking that gentleman to retire. We know nothing personally of this matter, but it is to be regretted as such

things, to say the least, are apt to create dissatisfaction.

The awards were as follows:—

Bull, 3 years and over—Andrew Banks, 1st, Robert Moore, 2nd.

Bull, two years, under three—S. M. Shoemaker, 1st; Clarke & Jones, 2nd.

Bull, between 1 and 2 years—F. VonKopff, 1st; J. E. Phillips, 2nd.

Bull calf—Watts & Seth, 1st: Andrew Banks, 2nd.

Cow, over three years—J. E. Phillips, 1st; John Ridgley of H., 2nd.

Cow between 2 and 3 years—F. VonKopff, 1st and 2nd.

Heifer, between 1 and 2 years—J. E. Phillips, 1st and 2nd.

Heifer calf—Watts & Seth, 1st; Andrew Banks, 2nd.

Herd, one bull, 5 cows—$100—Watts & Seth.

Junior Herd, 1 bull, 5 heifers—$50—J. E. Phillips,

Sweepstakes for bull of any age—Andrew Banks.

Wagner Green House Gold Medal—To best yearling heifer bred by owner—Andrew Banks.

Much surprise was expressed that the bull Island Valeur, of Watts & Seth, illustrated above, did not secure a place. He is a very handsome animal and shows signs of being exceedingly rich. His horns are as yellow as carrots, and his skin likewise, and to us he was one of the handsomest animals we ever saw.

He was much younger than his competitors and has not fully developed. That his worth is understood, the fact that his owners booked some 20 cows for service to him shows, and the impression made on us in our conversation with the breeders was, that preference would be given him as a breeding animal over anything on the ground. A cross on this bull and the cow that stood next to him, Value 2nd, must produce something wonderful. We hope to be able to present Value to our readers next month.

Scale of Points for Cotswold Sheep.

Blood—Thoroughbred, purely bred from one or more importations of Cotswold sheep of some reputable breeder from England. Head—Not too fine, moderately small, and broad betwen the eyes and nostrils, but without a short, thick appearance, and in young animals covered on crown with long lustrous wool. Face—Either white or slightly mixed with gray, or white dappled with brown. Nostrils—Wide and expanded; nose dark. Eyes—Prominent, but mild looking. Ears—Broad, long, moderately thin, covered with short wool. Collar, full from breast and shoulders tapering gradually all the way to where the head and neck join. The neck of rams should be short, thick and strong, indicating constitutional vigor. The neck of ewes should be fine and graceful, and free from coarse and loose skin. Shoulders—Broad and full, and at the same time join so gracefully to the collar forward, and the chin backward, so as not to leave the least hollow in either place. Fore-legs—The mutton on the arm or fore thigh should come quite to the knee—leg upright with heavy bone, being clear from superfluous skin, with wool to fetlocks, and may be mixed with gray. Breast—Broad and well formed, keeping the legs wide apart. Girth on chest full and deep. Fore-flank—Quite full and showing hollow behind the shoulder. Back and loin—Broad, flat and straight, from which the ribs must spring with a fine circular arch, and the scrotum of rams well covered with wool. Belly—Straight on underline. Quarters, long and full with mutton quite down to the hock. Hock—Should neither stand in nor out. Twist or junction inside the thighs should be deep, wide and full, which with a breast, will keep the legs open and upright. Fleece—The whole body should be covered with long lustrious wool.

LARGE SALE OF JERSEY COWS.—In New York, Wednesday, Mr. T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa., disposed of seventy-five head of Jersey cattle, $46,685 being realized for the lot, an average of $622. The highest price paid was $5,100 for the famous Coomassie bull, "Sir George." three years old, which is also the highest figure ever reached for a Jersey in this or any other country. Col. Henry S. Russell, of Milton, Mass., being the purchaser. Cicero, two years old, another bull of the Coomassie strain was purchased by W. H. Wilkinson, of Holyoke, Mass., for $3,100. The highest priced female was Mabel 2d, six years, also of the Coomassie strain, and Col. Russell was purchaser at $2,200; her two-year daughter went to W. K. Vanderbilt for $1,700, and her five-weeks heifer calf realized $625. Mabel 5th, 7 months old, a sister to Mabel 2d by Sir George, was also secured by Col. Russell, for $1,350. Rowe & Corkin, of Fredericksburg, Va., purchased Mahella 2d for $325 and Cetewayo's Jolie for $430.

Foreign Weights and Measures.

In Great Britain the "quarter" is most frequently used in all market quotations. Now a quarter is a somewhat variable quantity when applied to productions from different nations. For example in cost, freight and insurance business:

A quarter of California wheat weighs 500 pounds.

A quarter of other American wheat weighs 480 pounds.

A quarter of Chilian wheat weighs 480 pounds.

A quarter of American maize weighs 480 pounds.

A quarter of Danubian maize weighs 480 pounds.

A quarter of Odessa maize weighs 492 pounds.

A quarter of Galatz maize weighs 192 pounds.

A quarter of barley weighs 400 pounds.

A quarter of oats varies from 304 to 336 pounds.

A quarter of rye weighs 480 pounds.

A quarter of beans weighs 480 pounds.

A quarter of peas weighs 504 pounds.

To reduce any number of our bushels of Indian corn to English quarters of 480 pounds, multiply by 7 and divide by 60. To reduce cwts. of flour to barrels of 196 pounds, multiply by 4 and divide by 7.

WE deeply deplore the death of one of our lady correspondents, Mrs. M. H. Converse ("FLORA") who died 31st September, at the residence of her son in Philadelphia, after an illness (consumption) of nearly a year. Mrs. Converse was a lady of most noble and superior qualities—of much more than ordinary intelligence and intellectual capacity. She was distinguished for devotion and fidelity in all relations of society and in official duties, which she filled many years in the U. S. Treasury Department. She occasionally contributed useful articles to the newspapers, several of which have appeared in the MARYLAMD FARMER, over the signature of "FLORA." Her decease is sadly lamented by those who her knew best in society and office.

Overlooked.—We regret that through an inexcusable oversight, in our list of Commercial Fertilizer Dealers in this city, the name of W. Wirt Clarke, 61 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, was omitted. Mr. Clarke is a reliable and worthy gentleman who deals in various fertilizers, and has a specialty in carbonate of lime—the pure limestone, unburned, but ground fine as plaster.

MARYLAND FARMER

A STANDARD MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor,

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor,

141 WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 1st, 1882.

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TO ADVERTISERS!

THE MARYLAND FARMER is now read by more Farmers, Planters, Merchants, Mechanics and others interested in Agriculture, than any other magazine which circulates in the Middle or Southern States, and therefore is the best medium for advertisers who desire to extend their sales in this territory

☞We call attention to our Reduction in Price of Subscription.

Now is the Time to Subscribe

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Maryland Farmer,

Terms $1 Per Year in Advance

The subscription price is very low, and we think any farmer merchant or mechanic would find it worth to him ten times its cost. As an extra inducement, we will send (free, as a premium,) to each subscriber, one of the following valuable books as he may select, viz:—

Kendall's Horse Book,

Fisher's Grain Tables,

Scribners Lumber and Log Book,

or Report of Ensilage Congress,

Either book is worth to the farmer more than the price of our Journal, and by enclosing $1.00 the **Maryland Farmer** *will be promptly sent you for one year and either of the books you may select, free of postage.*

EZRA WHITMAN.

☞COL. D. S. CURTIS, of Washington, D. C., is authorized to act as Correspondent and Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the MARYLAND FARMER, in the District of Columbia Maryland and Virginia.

☞Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

Maryland Agricultural College.

A special meeting of the board of trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College was held October 11th, at Barnum's Hotel. Governor William T. Hamiltor presided, Professor J. D. Warfield, secretary. There were present State Treasurer Thomas J. Keating, State Comptroller Barnes Compton, President William H. Parker, Ezra Whitman, John Carroll Walsh and Carroll Goldsborough. The resignation of William H. Parker, president of the college, was received with the following letter:—

Maryland Agricultural College,
October 11th, 1882.

To the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen—In presenting my resignation I wish to make a statement, which I request may be entered on the record. When I assumed the presidency of the college, in the summer of 1875, I found a debt of over $14,000 hanging over the institution, and the interest on the landscrip, due January 1st, 1876, anticipated by the committe appointed to take charge of the finances until relieved by the appointment of a president. On the 1st of July last we anticipated the same interest (due January 1st, 1883,) and paid off all the debts of the college, save $19 due Simpson & Guy, $5 due Whitman Sons & Co., and some $50 newspaper subscriptions. We received no donation from the State for 1881-82 and but $4,500 for 1880-81. On the 1st of July last we were, therefore, short $7,500 of what I had reason to expect. Had the State continued the donation we would at that time have had $4,000 in bank and no debts, and the payment due in January next not anticipated. This statement can be verified by members of the board of trustees and faculty now present. During my administration more than $5,000 has been expended on the college and farm in the purchase of apparatus, books, farm implements, fertilizers, etc. This can be verified by the books of the registrar. I desire to thank the gentlemen of the board for their universal courtesy towards me, and am free to say that the only regret I have in leaving is in severing our very pleasant relations.

Respectfully, WM. H. PARKER.

Mr. John Carroll Walsh offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, After an administration of over seven years, during which time all the duties of his position have been performed to the entire satisfaction of the board of trustees, President Wm. H. Parker, of the Maryland Agricultural College, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 20th of November. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of President Parker the board will take occasion to express the sincere regret that the college will lose the services of so valuable an officer, and tender to him the earnest wish for his future prosperity and success.

The appointment of Professor J. D. Warfield as registrar of the college and director of the farm was confirmed. The professorship of higher mathematics, Latin and Greek is vacant, and will be filled at a future meeting. A special winter course in agricultural chemistry and kindred subjects, under the direction of Professor Hedden. of Weisbaden and the University of Giessen, is already in session for young men who desire to take charge of farms in the spring. Another meeting of the board of trustees will be held November 15th.

As others see us and say of us.

Thanks to the *Greenville Banner* of Augusta Co., Va., and other journals, for the following kind notices, the more valuable because unsolicited and from discreet journalists, most of whom are personally unknown to us:

"We have the splendid October "Fair Number of the MARYLAND FARMER, the model farmers' journal, which every tiller of the soil should have. It costs only $1 per annum, and with it you get free your choice of "Kendall's Horse Book," Fisher's Grain Tables," "Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 'Report of Ensilage Congress" as a premium, either book being worth quite as much as the low price of subscription to the FARMER. E. Whitman publisher, 141 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md."

THE MARYLAND FARMER for October is before us. It is devoted to agriculture, live stock and rural economy, and should be in the hands of every farmer. It is published by Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, at $1 per year.—*Emmitsburgh Chronicle.*

AMONG our mail the other day we received the October number of the MARYLAND FARMER, which, though the oldest journal of its class in the State and on examination proving to be one among the best agricultural papers of any State, has hitherto been a stranger to us. We hope to retain it as a valuable friend and don't see why our farmer friends should not each send $1 to Ezra Whitman, 141 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, and receive it for a year. A subscription to a good journal pays many times the investment.—*Free Press*, Greensborough, Caroline Co., Md.

MARYLAND FARMER FOR OCTOBER.—Every farmer should subscribe for this ably conducted agricultural journal, it will furnish him with all the information he needs in tilling the soil. Published by Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, Md., at the low price of $1 per annum in advance.—*Frederick Examiner.*

MARYLAND FARMER.—We are in receipt of the September number of the above monthly, published by E. Whitman, Baltimore. It is an excellent agricultural work, and one that every farmer would find to be useful. Price only $1 per annum and every subscriber will receive free any one of the following books he may select: Kendall's Horse Book, Fisher's Grain Tables, Scribner's Lumber and Log Book, or Report of Ensilage Congress.—*The Banner of Liberty, Md.*

Take Notice!—Now is the time for new subscribers to commence, as they will get the November and December numbers for 1882 and the whole for 1883, besides a premium book, all for the trifling sum of one dollar.

POULTRY HOUSE.

For the Maryland Farmer,

The Brahmas.

There are no other breeds of pure bred poultry which have gained the same popularity as have the light and the dark Brahmas, and the reputation they have has been gained solely by their sterling merits. Farmers and fanciers alike are pleased with them, at least all are who wish birds for weight and good laying qualities, and the great care bestowed upon their breeding in many quarters, show that they are duly appreciated. They are, no doubt, inferior as layers to the Leghorns, yet we think that they will lay fully as many *pounds* of eggs each year as will the Leghorns, which have such a widespread fame as great layers, for the simple fact that their eggs are of the largest size. This is quite a point where eggs are sold by weight, but, where twelve eggs are a dozen, either large or small, and that dozen is a stated price, irrespective of the size or weight of the eggs, it is best to breed the Leghorns for the eggs, when for sale. In point of avoirdupois, the Brahmas, and the light variety especially, stand unrivalled, and hundreds of farmers keep and breed them principally or entirely on that account, wanting heavy weights when the poultry is marketed for the holiday demand or when one or a pair of young birds are desired for table use at home. The objection urged by some breeders against the Brahmas, and it is not an unreasonable or unjust one is, that in the transition period, when they drop their coat of down and put on their full drees of feathers, they remain nearly or entirely naked. If hatched late they are thus exposed to the hot suns and dampness of about a week or ten days, which too often serves to stunt them. Hatching early may enable the breeder to avoid this, yet all breeders cannot do this at all times, while many broods must be hatched out rather late, to have as large flocks as possible, while comparatively late broods are much less trouble and expense to rear. Where this matter can be regulated by care, shade, suitable buildings, &c., the Brahmas are sure to be a source of pleasure and profit, for this extra care insures them doing their very best for their owners.

The light Brahma seems to be rather

more of a favorite than the dark, and usually grows to a larger size, yet the former variety does not possess a very noticeable or decided advantage in any way over the latter named one. E. Jr.

Houdan Fowls.

The Houdan fowls were first introduced into this country from France, about ten or twelve years ago. They derive their name from the village of Houdan, not far from Paris, where they are said to have originated. In appearance they somewhat resemble the Dorking, and are as highly esteemed in France, as is the Dorking in England, and for very much the same qualities, being constant layers and not much inclined to sit, easily raised and fattened, the quality of the flesh fine, and the bones and offals small.

The plumage varies considerably, but is generally white, with large black spangles. Occasionally stained feathers appear in the purest blood, but red ones are considered objectionable. The head is crowned with a tuft of black and white feathers, in front of which rises the peculiarly shaped comb, like a pair of horns, with a fleshy protuberance between them, not unlike a long strawberry. The wattles are large and pendent. The crest of the hen should be large and full, showing as little comb as possible. Like the Dorking they have five toes.

The principal difficulty in raising this breed of fowls is, that they do not bear confinement and are somewhat tender, but where they can have ample range and good shelter, they are a profitable breed for the farmer or the fancier.—*N. E. Farmer.*

How to Make Hens Lay.

A correspondent informs us that while on a visit, in the fall, to a friend, he was surprised to see the number of eggs he daily obtained. He had but sixteen hens, and the product per diem averaged thirteen eggs. He was in the habit of giving on every alternate day a teaspoonful and a quarter of Cayenne pepper, mixed with soft food, and took care that each hen obtained her share. The experiment of omitting the pepper was tried, when it was found that the number of eggs was reduced each trial, from five to six, daily. Our correspondent believes that the moderate use of this stimulant not only increases the number of eggs, but effectually wards off disease to which chickens are subject.—*Country Visitor.*

Plymouth Rocks.

Among the many fine breeds of fowls originated or introduced from abroad during the past half century, the Plymouth Rocks appear to hold a very prominent position, or, to put it in the language of one of our noted breeders: "They are just now roosting on the topmost wave of general popularity."

They are an American breed, having originated by crossing the old short-legged Dominiques with some variety of Asiatics, the color, hardiness and other good qualities of the former having been preserved, with the important addition of an increase in size.

The Plymouth Rocks may be considered a "general purpose breed," the hens being good layers and excellent mothers. In their case, therefore, there is no necessity for keeping two breeds on a place in order to obtain both eggs and chickens, as must be done when only the non-sitting varieties are kept, thereby increasing the chances of introducing impure blood into one's flock. They are also a clean legged breed, there being no feathers on their feet and lower part of the leg to dabble in the snow and mud, and in this way furnish a congenial harbor for the parasites which cause a disease known as the scurvy-leg. The combs and wattles are also of moderate size, and not so likely, therefore, to become frozen in cold weather, as in breeds which have these almost useless but ornamental appendages more largely developed.—*Farmers' Magazine and Rural Gnide.*

Poultry.

Dry earth, not dry sand, sprinkled plentifully under the roost and about the floor preserves and increases the amount of manure made. It acts also as a deodorizer and purifier. An abundant supply should be provided for use through the winter and spring. Now is the time to store it in the henery or in some out-building in barrels or boxes.

HORTICULTURAL.

GRAPES.

Mr. J. A. Plattman, agent for H. S. Anderson, Cayuga Lake Nurseries, Union Springs, N. Y., called on us lately with specimen clusters of the Worden Grape, the Dutchess, Lindsley No. 9 of Rogers, and the Salem. They were all excellent and were soon devoured, but not before each one had been critically tested by our taste.

The Worden is a seedling of the Concord, and said to be as hardy, prolific and earlier than its parent. Its quality is certainly as good or better than the popular Concord.

The Dutchess is a new white grape, very delightful and delicate in taste, resembling the Delaware in size and appearance of bunches, except that it is a hardy white instead of red grape.

The Lindsley, No. 9 of Rogers, we found to be a large red grape, and less foxy than most of the Rogers grapes we have eaten.

The Salem, darker and larger than the Lindsley, and better suited to our taste. They were all fine, and can be recommended by us to our grape growers. Orders for them, left at the office of MARYLAND FARMER will meet prompt attention.

This is the time to plant a few grape vines that every farmer's family can enjoy this wholesome and delicious fruit. We are not commending the above named grapes above all other varieties, but only mention them as worth of trial. A few grape vines cost but a trifle and yet afford to the household each autumn a world of pleasure and comfort, and are a delight to the young folks. No farmstead should be without an abundance of grapes,—a fruit which grows on any soil, and does well even under neglect.

Medicinal Value of Vegetables.

Asparagus is a strong diuretic, and forms part of the cure for rheumatic patients at such health resorts as Aixles-Bains, Sorrel is cooling, and forms the staple of that *soupe dux herbes* which a French lady will order for herself after a long and tiring journey. Carrots, as containing a quantity of sugar, are avoided by some people, while others complain of them as indigestible. With regard to the latter accusation, it may be remarked, in passing, that it is the yellow core of the carrot that is difficult of digestion—the outer, a red layer, is tender enough. In Savoy the peasants have resource to an infusion of carrots as a specific for jaundice.

The large, sweet onion is very rich in those alkaline elements which counteract the poison of rheumatic gout. If slowly stewed in weak broth, and eaten with a little Nepaul pepper, will be found to be an admirable article of diet for patients of studious and sedentary habits. The stalks of cauliflower have the same value, only too often the stalk of a cauliflower is so ill-boiled and unpalatable that few persons would thank you for proposing to them to make part of their meal consist of so uninviting an article. Turnips, in the same way, are often thought to be indigestible, and better suited for cows and sheep than for delicate people, but here the fault lies with the cook quite as much as with the root. The cook boils the turnip badly, and then pours some butter over it, and the eater of such a dish is sure to be the worse for it. Try a better way. What shall be said of our lettuces? The plant has a slight narcotic action, of which a French old woman, like a French doctor, well knows the value, and when properly cooked it is really very easy of digestion.—*Medical Record.*

THE NEWCOMER PRIZE.—The son of John L. Harp, of Washington county, Md., who is one of the contestants for the prize offered by Mr. Benj. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, to the lad obtaining the largest yield of corn from one-quarter acre of ground, has raised on the specified space, 45 bushels and 13 pounds, making an average of 180 bushels and 52 pounds to the acre. An interesting feature connected with this yield is the fact that the land upon which it was grown was purchased by Mr. Harp from Mr. John Newcomer, father of B. F. Newcomer, who presents the premium in contest.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Winter Oats.

The result of our test of some winter oats from the Agricultural Department may be in a word recorded, satisfactory.

The spot selected was protected by a wood lot. The seed were drilled without any other fertilizer except barnyard manure used upon a previous crop. The appearance in the fall was not encouraging. The oat fell far behind the wheat in the same lot and similarly treated, but at harvest the oats were half a foot taller than the straw of the wheat; and about twice as tall as oats sown upon ground just as good, in the spring. The straw was heavy and the heads long and well filled. At the rate of yield I estimate it, per acre, at forty bushels. Perhaps no greater than many oat crops sown in the spring, but considerably greater in amount of straw.

J. D. WARFIELD.

Maryland Agricultural College.

Publications Received.

FROM the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a most instructive and valuable collection of Practical Tests, in several States and Canada, in regard to Silos and Ensilage. Every farmer should possess a copy.

Also from same Department an important treatise on the "Dissemination of Texas Fever of Cattle and how to control it."

NEW CATALOGUE OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—From Edward Alden & Bro's Newspaper Agency, N. W. Cor. 5th and Vine Streets, Cincinnitti, Ohio. This is an elegantly printed and bound volume of seven hundred pages, of great value to editors and advertisers in the whole country. It is well arranged and reflects great credit upon the typography of this progressive age and this progressive nation.

RICHMOND, VA.—Is the title of a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of this ancient city as a desirable place of business, and location for a home. It has full maps and statistics to support its arguments, and is just such a book as every wide awake town in the country should send abroad to attract labor, capital and enterprise. We trust it will meet the reward so much care and enterprise deserves

HOW TO BE WEATHER WISE.—A curious, but sensible little treatise on the subject of weather prognostication, by J. P Noyes. Many persons love such studies and to them this book will afford good reading. As for ourselves, we are disposed to spend no time on what the weather is to be, believing that it is beyond our control, and acting under the old faith, that "what is to be, will be," and whatever it is we should grin and bear it without grumbling.

The Levering Coffee.

The Messrs. Levering & Co., for the purpose of introducing their new system of coffee roasting, by which a superior coffee can be furnished the public at greatly reduced price, exhibited at the Timonium and Hagerstown Fairs, and attracted great notice, by liberally distributing daily, at least 50 gallons of delicious coffee, free to all who like a nice cup of this Eastern decoction, which exhilerates but does not intoxicate. They were kind enough to send us a package of roasted coffee, which we tried and found to be all that the fastidious coffee drinkers could desire.

Emory's Sale of Live Stock.

We call attention to the advertisement in this number of the MARYLAND FARMER of the public sale of splendid thoroughbred stock at Poplar Grove, near Centreville, Md., consisting of horses, colts, sheep, cattle and hogs. The terms will be liberal and all the stock offered will be highly bred and choice. Here is a chance for breeders to suit themselves at the first great sale of a Maryland breeder who stands so eminently high among the stock breeders of this State. A large attendance of those who want fine stock of the different classes offered is predicted, and all will be accommodated, no doubt, at reasonable prices.

Education for Commercial Life.

ONE OF THE LEADING BUSINESS COLLEGES OF THIS COUNTRY.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the practical methods of introduction to business life through the instrumentality of Eaton & Burnett's Business College, of Baltimore, Md., which is devoted entirely to preparing young men for assuming positions of trust and responsibility, and eventually conducting the vast commercial transactions of the nation. The course of study is so arranged as to be productive of the most practical results; it embraces thorough tuition in book-keeping, commercial arith-

metic, penmanship, correspondence, orthography, grammar, phonography, banking commercial law, etc. Penmanship, forms an important feature in the course, instruction being given by two of the most accomplished and successful teachers in the country. Graduates are assisted in obtaining positions, and merchants who require competent accountants, shipping and entry clerks, correspondents, or any other business assistants, have long since learned that their requirements can be most satisfactorily filled at this institution.

The college is located at the north-east corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, in the very centre of the business portion of the city. The building is constructed with special reference to the health, comfort and conveniences of the students.

Catalogues Received.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE of Southern bred thoroughbred cattle and grade stock to be held at Meridian, Miss., Nov. 1st and 2nd, by W. R Stuart. We are glad to see our old and genial friend of Maryland is doing so much for the stock-breeders of the South in his lately adopted home. Mr. Stuart is well fitted by education, inclination and long experience for the duties he has assumed A good judge of stock and of localities suited to the various breeds, he will likely be consulted and through his instrumentality the South may become, ere long, the home of as fine cattle as is to be found in the North, and thus render itself free and independent of all sections for its supply of meat, butter and clothing, for which *necessities* it has expended half or more of its annual earnings from the culture of sugar cane and cotton What a gain this will be when such a position has been attained by the South.

CATALOGUE of "Windsor Herd of Jerseys," and the 'Beverly Herd of Guernsey Cattle," owned by Messrs. Seth & Watts, of Baltimore, Md. This is a neatly printed, well illustrated and instructive catalogue for breeders of these valuable breeds of Island cattle.

CATALOGUE of Sale, Nov. 22nd, at Dexter Park, Chicago, of herds of Herefords and Aberdeen cattle, owned by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Quebec, Canada·

FROM John Saul, catalogue of Fruit, Evergreens and Ornamental Trees, Roses, &c., for autumn and spring. Washington, D. C.

FROM T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y. Wholesale Price List of fine grapes.

A BIG SUGAR BEET.— Capt. M. Hugg, of Carroll county, Md., left with us a specimen beet of his crop this year. This beet weighed 16 pounds, and was smooth and well proportioned, resembling somewhat in shape a dressed turkey. The yield per acre must have been very large. This is a valuable crop to grow for milch cows, sheep, beef cattle, &c. The Captain seems as successful in plowing the land as he has been in plowing the waves.

Notices of Fairs that are Over.

TIMONIUM, BALTIMORE COUNTY—The fine weather, the fine stock and other attractions brought out large crowds each day, and the exhibition must have been gratifying and remunerative to the managers. The grounds, in the last two years have been greatly improved with better arrangements generally. The Household Department reflected great credit upon the skill and industry of the ladies of Baltimore county. The display of machinery was large, but nothing of much interest was new. The horticultural tent was not as well filled as we expected to see, after so propitious a season, in so productive an agricultural county as Baltimore. The exhibition of bees at work, bee hives, implements and fixtures for making honey, by Mr. C. H. Lake, of Baltimore city and county, was exceedingly attractive and being a novel feature at such shows, elicited much attention and admiration.

But the great feature was the stock. The show of sheep and hogs was a poor one as to numbers. Of horses there was a fine display. Of cattle we can only say that we thought it most excellent. The Jerseys were in great force, and a finer, more high priced and more intrinsically valuable lot of Jersey cattle, we venture to say, was never assembled at one time and place in this country or in the Isle of Jersey itself, than was here brought together, and wonderful to say, they all belonged to the State, and all except two or three were owned within an area of only a few miles

around Timonium, by citizens of the county. The names of exhibitors and takers of premiums of this breed we have given elsewhere in this number of the Farmer.

Of polled Angus or Aberdeen cattle, Mr. W. H. Whitridge, of Baltimore, was the only exhibitor, but his stock justly commanded the premiums, and the admiration of all lovers of good beef.

Mr. G. S. Watts had a superb herd of Guernsey cattle, and was, we believe, the only exhibitor of that large breed of Island stock.

Messrs. W. H. Hedrick and G. Albert Mays swept the premiums for Ayrshires.

Mr. E. Gittings Merryman exhibited the unsurpassed Hayfields Herefords, and took all the premiums in that class.

One of the handsomest portions of the stock show was the herd of Friezian or Dutch cattle, lately imported by Dr. F. W. Patterson, of Baltimore county. This is comparatively a new breed introduced into the State and bids fair to become a very popular one as a great milk producing and beef breed. They showed great uniformity in color, size and form. They are emphatically a *large* breed in every respect. Dr. Patterson selected them himself, during his late sojourn in Europe. We concongratulate him and our breeders of stock upon his selection and public spirit in introducing among us this remarkable strain of bovines.

The Hon. Zeb. B. Vance, of North Carolina delivered the annual address, which, it is unnecessary for us to say, was fully up to the expectations of the public, and was loudly applauded by a discriminating audience.

It is truly gratifying to know how successful have been the meetings of the county societies, this year in this State and all over the country. It evinces plainly the prosperty of our farmers when their annual festivals are so largely attended, and when so many compete for the honors awarded for successful skill and labor. We attended personally, or by representative, the following fairs this year:—State Fair of New Jersey, at Waverly; Huntindon Co., at Flemington, N, J.; Somerset, N. J.; Plainfield, N. J.; Burlington Co., at Mount Holly; Baltimore Co., Md., at Timonium; Winchester, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Culpeper, Va.; York, Pa.; Harford Co,, Md., at Bel-Air; Hagerstown, Md., and Frederick, Md., and at each we found the MARYLAND FARMER well received and patronized. To the officers and members of each association we return our sincere thanks for the kindness, fraternal hospitality and many curtesies extended to us and those representing us on the several occasions.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD. FAIR, at Hagerstown, was a great success. We had the pleasure to be present two days at this exhibition and really think it the finest County Fair we have ever attended. The exhibits of every sort in all the departments were exceedingly fine and highly creditable. We were pleased to hear from the officers that it would be a pecuniary success, as it well deserves to be. The unusually marked attention and hospitality, not to say great liberality extended to exhibitors and visitors from abroad was duly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged by all like ourselves, stranger guests. We met many old friends and could hardly tear ourselves away from the seductive influences of Hagerstown hospitality. Success to this young and flourishing Society.

Among others we met, were several Baltimoreans—Messrs. G. T. Watts, F. Vonkopff, F. M. Patterson, Andrew Banks, J. E. Phillips, W. N. Whitridge, J. G. Clarke, T. Alex. Seth and Gittings Merryman, and as they all seemed so happy, we infer that each had a share of the blue ribbons.

After partaking of what the President and other officers of the Society called a *lunch*, bnt which was as sumptious a dinner as is to be found at the Carrollton hotel

in Baltimore, we, upon the invitation of Gov. Hamilton, took a ride to see his farm, which is one of the best cultivated farms in Maryland. Every field seemed to be in perfect order, the grass crops, clover especially, was heavy. The Governor has brought his lands up to this high state of fertility by the use of lime and clover. He owns three farms containing about 1,800 acres, all lying near Hagerstown in Washington county. The Governor has his time fully occupied, besides giving his personal supervision to his farms, he is President of a Hagerstown bank, and also is largely interested in manufacturing steam engines and other machinery, yet, he never allows any of his private business to interfere with any of his official duties as Governor of Maryland.

The fields of these farms were once full of lime stones above ground, which have been all taken up and a portion burned into lime at his lime kilns, and the rest made into division fences and fences along either side of the public and private roads of the farms. There is about five miles of this stone fence built in the most substantial manner. We have been accustomed to see stone fences in rocky New England, but have never seen on one farm such long lines of stone fence so strongly and smoothly built. It looks strong enough to stand a hundred years. We learned that the Governor has already seeded to wheat this year, 300 acres, and not yet finished sowing. He has threshed 8,000 bushels of wheat, the crop of 1882, and has about 2,500 bushels more to thresh. Upon noticing how smooth the wheat fields were looking after being seeded, particularly the corn fields, the Governor said he used the Spring Tooth Harrow which he valued highly. His method was not to plow his corn ground, but to use the spring tooth harrow twice, then the roller and after it the drill. He never rolled after drilling. The fields were as level as a bowling green. We were much impressed by our visit to Gov. Hamilton's farm.

The storm of Thursday prevented us from seeing as much of the Fair as we would have wished, and want of space prevents our entering into details as to what we did see. We cannot close, however, without mentioning that Mr. Lake was there with his interesting bee display, and that we met our correspondent, Mr. J. L. Bowers, who was attending the Union Bee Keepers Association, which was holding its session at the time. Mr. B. will in our next number give an account of its proceedings.

Mr. Whitridge had on exhibition a noted Imp. Angus or Aberdeen yearling bull, 1 year and 9 months old, and weighs 1,266 lbs., without extra keep. Who can beat it? This yearling has been in the country only a few weeks and has already received two silver cups as first premiums.

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY FAIR, at Rockville, was one the best this old association has ever held on its grounds. The Hon. Barnes Compton was the orator on on the oocasion, and like all his public efforts, his speech was chaste, eloquent and instructive, commanding the close attention of his audience and their expressive admiration. Gen. Sherman, and Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. G. B Loring were also called on and made appropriate addresses which were loudly applauded.

FREDERICK.—Notwithstanding the bad weather, the annual exhibition of the Frederick County Agricultural Society was a gratifying success. All expenses have been covered and a handsome surplus left.

HARFORD COUNTY.—The unfavorable weather diminished the receipts considerably, and the directors ought to be satisfied if the books balance after all expenses are paid.

The address of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, as was to have been expected, was gracefully delivered and abounded in eloquent sentiments calculated to elevate the dignity of the farmer's calling and furnished solid food for the reflective tiller of the soil. It received great attention.

The display of thoroughbred cattle was very fine, among which may be mentioned the Short-horns of Mr. James Lee, Col. E. H. Webster, Hon. Stephenson Archer's and Dr. W. S. Archer's Jerseys, Mr. John Streett's Grades. Among the exhibitors of sheep are E. P. Amos, Stephen Cill, Mrs. Hannah Lewis, Clarence E. Amos, N. McCormick, B. F. Minnich, H. D. Farnandis, Charles Vaile and Thomas F. Nagle; swine, Jonathan Ambler, A. M. Fulford, N. W. Holland, J. M. Hemman and Garret Amos. The display of poultry was decidedly the best ever made at the Harford fair. The display of factory products, carriages, harness and machinery was also very full. In the household department the ladies surpassed all previous efforts, whilst the exhibition of drawings and paintings was creditable to the artistic skill of the ladies of Harford county. In the articles of preserves, jellies, bread and cakes there were 1,472 entries, Misses Sallie and Katie Hooker having no less than 200 entries. The fruit department contained the finest display of grapes ever exhibited at the fair. Mr. James B. Hall showed ten varieties. The largest display of apples were by Messrs. Wm. Webster and Arch. Wilson.

Cecil County Fair was a great success, and the managers say that their most sanguine expectations were fully realized.

Winchester, Va.—The Fair of the Shenandoah Agricultural Society, at Winchester, had a good attendance despite bad weather. The unanimous opinion was that the display was equal to that of any previous year.

Berkley, Va.—Notwithstanding several untoward circumstances, the Berkeley County Agricultural Fair was a marked success in the way of exhibits, and so far as profits were concerned not a failure, the association having realized several hundred dollars above the expenses and premiums of the fair.

Wheeling, Va.—The State Fair at Wheeling was a phenominal success financially. The weather was fine all the week, and it was estimated that over 45,000 people passed the gates. The receipts were over $20,000.

York, Pa.—In the history of the York County Agricultural Society, covering a period of 25 years, there has not been an annual exhibition as successful as the present one. A prominent cause of the success attending these annual fairs is the well known identification of the managers with the agricultural interests of the county.

St. Louis, Mo.—The receipts of the St. Louis Fair will reach $105,000, against $77,000 last year. Over $100,000 worth of live stock, $200,000 worth of agricultural implements, and nearly all the heavy machinery on exhibition was sold on the ground. [Why cannot Maryland have such a fair?—Eds. Md. Far.]

Grand Union Dairy Fair, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will be held on December 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1882. It will be well worth a trip to the west to visit this grand exposition of butter, dairy articles and dairy cattle breeds. Our eastern breeders should make it a point to attend it. Col. R. M. Littler, the Secretary, called on us and seemed enthusiastic as to its successful results in developing and promoting the dairy interest, which is becoming gigantic in its proportions in this country.

Only think, that Milwaukee started as a village, in the West in 1835, and now is

a town of 115,000 people, with a splendid exposition building, while Baltimore, one of the oldest cities of the Union, a seaboard city, with 350,000 inhabitants and great wealth, yet has not an exhibition building or a town hall large enough to hold a town meeting of her citizens. For shame! ye Baltimore merchants and mechanics, and double blame to ye men of capital! Ponder over it and wipe off speedily the disgrace to our beautiful city.

THE HARFORD DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.—We regret to feel the necessity of naming this party as persistently violating editorial courtesies. Several rural journals were in the habit of copying our articles without credit, but a hint or two from us as to the propriety of the same was readily taken, and their practice has changed. But the *Harford Democrat* still persists, as it has done for years, in copying our articles without credit. Hence we name the paper and publicly desire them to desist from appropriating without acknowledgment of what does not belong to them. Were it an unfrequent occurrence we should not notice it, but almost monthly this veracious paper tells its readers how to farm for the current month, *in our words*, as if the editor himself had composed the suggestions. We are tired of this subterfuge. If what we write is worthy of reprinting, we desire to have the credit of our work. In future, the *Harford Democrat* will be pleased to write its own "Farm Work for the Month," or give to us the credit of doing so. If in common with other journals, they give their readers the benefit of what our experience enables us to write, *giving us the due credit*, we shall feel complimented and grateful, as we do feel towards other brothers of the press who thus honor us; but we here protest against our labor being appropriated and used by the *Harford Democrat* or any other paper, as if it were their own, or was given to fill space, the subject-matter being insufficient to have credit given to it. Such a course, we feel, is unkind, ungenerous, and we might say beneath the dignity of any respectable journal. We hope in future, that we shall not be again called on to utter such a rebuke.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Chats with the Ladies for November.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

NOVEMBER.

"Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun!
One mellow smile through the soft vapory air,
Ere, o'er the frozen earth the loud winds run,
Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare.
One smile on the brown hills and naked trees,
And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths are cast,
And the blue gentian flower, that, in the breeze,
Nods lonely, of her beauteous race the last.
Yet a few sunny days, in which the bee
Shall murmer by the hedge that skirts the way,
The cricket chirp upon the russet lea,
And man delight to linger in thy ray.
Yet one rich smile, and we will try to bear [air."
The piercing winter frost, and winds, and darkened

So we all can heartily exclaim with the grand American poet — Wm. Cullen Byant — in the above invocation to the sun.

This month is usually an enjoyable one for all out-door exercises, such as walking, riding, gathering bright-colored leaves for house adornment, playing croquet or lawn-tennis, and other healthful and invigorating excitements and pleasurable amusements.

I must be excused for having so little to say this month as my time is just now wholly occupied in entertaining that inexorable visitor—gout—who, while he chooses to stay will not relax a moment in his demands for constant attention and assiduous nursing and cuddling; quere, is he not what theologians would call the devil in *propria persona*?

In place of what I would like to write myself I offer for the serious reflection of my young lady readers, the following which I have picked up somewhere in my general reading:

HOW A GIRL MAY ALWAYS LOOK NICE.—"When I was a girl there was one of my young friends who was distinguished for "making her things last." Her dress, hats, gloves and ribbons were a marvel of durability. I used to wonder how she managed to make them last so without their looking shabby, but I ceased to do so after I had visited her at her own home. The reason why her clothes wore so long was that she took such good care of them. Her dresses were brushed and folded away carefully, and the slightest

spot on them was removed as soon as it was discovered. Her hat was wrapped in an old pocket-handkerchief, and put away in a box as soon as done with, the strings and laces being straightened and rolled out most systematically each time. Her gloves were never folded together, but were pulled out straight and laid flat in a box, one upon the other, each time they were used, the tiniest hole being mended almost before it had time to show itself. But the thing that impressed me most was the care she bestowed on her ribbons. When making up bows she used to line the under part of the ribbon with white paper, and this not only prevented the ribbon from becoming limp and creased but kept it clean, so that when the bow was soiled on one side she could turn the ribbon, and the part that had been covered came out looking new and fresh. That girl married and brought up a large family. Her husband had to fight his way, and did so bravely, and was unusually successful, for he became wealthy. But his prosperity was due quite as much to his wife's care and economy in saving money as it was to his in making it."

For the Maryland Farmer.

Poultry, Housekeeping, &c.

SHENANDOAH Co, VA., Sept, 22, 1882.

We are having the prospect of an early fall. The wheat crop was good. The corn promised a fair crop, until the night of the eleventh, a cold drizzling rain set in, attended with a north-east wind, and morning the corn in this section was level with the ground. The rain continued all day Monday, the twefth, until some of the taller and heavier corn looked as though it had been levelled with a roller. The Rural Dent in front of the house, which had been tended with special care, and gave promise of a premium, shared in the general calamity. The sunflowers which grew in clusters alongside of the corn, and formed so grand a feature in the landscape with their gorgeous array of brilliant flowers, lay prostrate on the earth. There has not been so violent a storm at this season for many years.

Much of the corn it is feared will not mature. The fowls are foraging upon it daily, and some of it can be utilized by feeding hogs. Among the latter, an epidemic has raged with fearful fatality all over this section. Hogs have died by the score, from what has been pronounced a combination of diseases. Farmers have lost from eight to ten each, and some twenty and thirty. Not a few have lost all they had. Thousands of pounds of pork and lard have thus been lost to the community. The disease has been so wide-spread it its ravages, that few have escaped its violence, though some have recovered from its effects. Out of seven foraging in the stubble we lost three. The other four passed through the ordeal and recovered. Some smaller ones confined in pens escaped entirely.

Hops were about a one-third crop. Potatoes and tomatoes are plenty. Cherries, apples and peaches were a failure. Blackberries and whortleberries were abundant. For over two months squads of whortleberry pickers could be seen every day going to and returning from the adjacent mountains laden with fruit. Hundreds of bushels have been gathered, and the whortleberry crusade is over. Our strawberries did not yield more than one-third as many as last year. Twice the bloom was killed by the frosts; the third blooming gave the yield. I have started a bed of wild strawberries in my garden. I set out plants in April and May, they are looking quite thrifty, though I had to water them for several weeks during the month of July. I had about eighty plants, and design having as many more in a few weeks. Like my "Lady Farmer" and others of the same ilk, I am only experimenting, if I succeed in raising them above their present standard you will doubtless hear of it.

A member of my family has planted a patch of pea-nuts from which we expect a favorable yield.

My fowls are doing well. It is the moulting season, yet they give us a few eggs every day. This is the more remarkable, as the number is reduced to twenty-five hens, (about one-half my usual stock) but rendered necessary by the shortness of the corn crop last season. They have had the range of the wheat fields since harvest, and are now foraging on the fallen corn, and although not fully fledged from changing their feathers, are making themselves useful. I made an effort last year to raise Plymouth Rocks.—From a setting of thirteen eggs, I obtained seven chicks. At the end of two months but four remained. A heavy shower of rain coming up suddenly one day, they were caught in the garden and nearly perished. They were restored by being wrapped in flannel and laid in the oven of the cooking stove, moderately heated. From the difference of plumage I supposed there were two pairs of them. Two weeks later two of them perished in a similar storm, which left me two pullets only. Late in the spring one of them died. To sum up the merits of the remaining one, she did not give us an egg until within three weeks of being a year old. If, as has been often stated, they are the coming fowl, I trow, the millenium will dawn upon as before they rank high as egg producers. Still I am not discouraged. I carefully set all the eggs of the remaining one and bought some others styled full blooded, yet, I find very little difference in the young chicks. I prize them for their size, and as they are enormous feeders, I think their flesh will be rich and savory. Some will be large enough for trial in a few weeks. My husband having no patience with a fowl that cannot take care of itself at a proper age, assisted me in getting the American Seabright. They were bought of W. A. Burpee. We have six chicks, the result of setting thirteen eggs. They are described as being a white fowl, tipped with black. Our's are just the reverse at four months old. Four of the six are pullets. We hope to give a favorable account of them another year. In our plan for a henery, the boxes for nests are ranged in rows, opening in back and front; a strip is nailed across each box at the bottom, extending about

half way up to the top, to this strip is tacked another with pieces of leather for hinges, which can be opened or shut at your convenience. I usually set six or eight hens about the same time. The nest is closed in front and opened at the back part, in a little yard enclosed for the purpose. For greater security they are closed on both sides at night. In the morning they are opened in the back yard where the food, dusting box and water are placed all the time. After a few days training, the hens come off regularly at the appointed hour for meals, and being left undisturbed for fifteen or twenty minutes, they take their breakfast and return to their nests the same as drilled soldiers. Occasionally one or more of them prove a little refractory, but with patience and persistence are soon conquered. The boxes are left open during the day, as in very warm weather the dust pan and water become a necessity. The nests are protected from the sun and weather by being placed under a shelter built for the purpose Early in the season I usually have from ten to twelve setting at the same time, the last must be trained the same as the first, until each one is acquainted with her nest I find Brahma's more docile than any other fowl that I have experimented with, and conseqently better adapted to our system. A half an hour each morning, and an occasional visit during the day, complete the necessary arrangements and labor. I trust no one to look after my poultry, unless very inclement weather or indisposition prevents my attending in person. I have raised hundreds of fowls in the course of ten or twelve years, and they have always brought the highest prices both in home and foreign markets. The importunities of hucksters are sometimes annoying, inasmuch as home consumption is of the first consideration, and I cannot always supply the demand for market. I am satisfied if conducted on a larger scale it would be a source of profit,surpassing many other branches of farming industries

I may be allowed to call the attention of the lady readers of the MARYLAND FARMER to a recipe in a late number of your journal called "Tip-top Pudding," and can recommend it as being better and more economical than any other that I have known I copied the same recipe from some journal or paper several years ago and have fully tested its merits. It was called the "Queen of Puddings," and richly deserves the name, for like the rose that would not lose its fragrance if called a pink or any other name, so this "Queen of Puddings" is truly excellent call it what you will. It is likely to grow in favor the present season because of its simplicity, and requiring very little fruit in its preparation. In the want of the usual variety of fruit for canning and other purposes, the material for pickling is superabundant. First the old-fashioned yellow pickle of which cabbage forms the principal ingredient; then the German pickle, which carries us back to girlhood days, when spiced damsons and peaches were our delight; we shall miss them this year. And now we have chow-chow, somewhat a recent invention, blatt sauce, English mixed pickles, and in a recent number of the *Rural New Yorker* we find a recipe for Spanish pickles. If there are any other nationalities to be represented we hope to hear of it before the pickling season is over. M. A.G.

Contents of November Number.